

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: AN AFGHAN SUNGHA, OR RIFLE PIT.—SEE PAGE 6.



## BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 14, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Romney, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Rock Mount, Rockmount-road, Upper Norwood, the wife of Charles Edward Allt, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Winchester, the wife of Captain A. Borthwick, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

On the 15th ult., at 8, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of Edward Adet, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, John Gallaway, advocate, Edinburgh, to Mary Anne Emily, eldest daughter of the late William Donald, Esq., of Lisle House, Cheltenham, and formerly of Victoria, Australia.

On the 16th ult., in the parish church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Alexander Gaidner Lacy, M.R.C.S., second son of T. S. Lacy, Esq., of Saumarez Lodge, Guernsey, to Marion Emily, second daughter of William Brock, Esq., of Belmont, Guernsey.

## DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at the Longhills, Lincoln, Emma, widow of Charles, sixth Viscount Midleton, in her 84th year.

On the 23rd ult., at Mustapha Supérieur, Algiers, Thomas Parry, Esq., of Sleaford, aged 61.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, The Hermitage, Hackthorpe, Jacob Thompson, in his 74th year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 22nd ult., at Donnyearney House, county Dublin, Alexander Thom, in his 79th year.

On the 19th ult., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, William Holgate, Esq., of Penton House, Staines, aged 71 years.

On the 28th ult., at Park Place, Yashinny, in the county of Longford, Ambrose Henry, the fourth and beloved son of Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.

On the 24th ult., at 93, Lausanne-road, Peckham, Margaret Sarah Fuller, the only surviving daughter of the late John Fuller, of Millwall, aged 43.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10.

## SUNDAY, JAN. 4.

Second Sunday after Christmas. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Professor Wace; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. A. E. Northey, Principal of the Training College, Hockerill. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, JAN. 5.

Moon's last quarter, 6.49 a.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lettsomian Lecture by Mr. W. F. Teevan). Royal Academy Exhibition of Old Masters opens: Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Hodgson—Parallel between the Arts of Poetry and Painting). Musical Association, 5 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Captain Abney on Solar Radiation). Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. R. Robson on the Non-Educational Work of the School Board for London).

## TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. Westminster Abbey, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, Minor Canon. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Water and Air). Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m., anniversary (Mr. St. Chad Boscawen on the Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks on the Nahr-el-Kelb River). Pathological Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Steel on Individual Variations in Equus Asinus; Mr. E. W. White on Chlamyphorus Truncatus; Messrs. C. G. Danford and E. R. Alston on the Mammals of Asia Minor).

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. F. Blake on the Portland Rocks of England; papers by Mr. D. Mackintosh and Mr. J. W. Davis). London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Bax on Commercialism). British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Water and Air). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Boyd Dawkins on the Man of the Caverns). Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture in Theory).

## FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

Accession of Humbert I., King of Italy, 1878. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m., anniversary. Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, juvenile lecture, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Recent Wonders of Light). City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Rent).

## SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Penny Postage System; proposed public collection for the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.			
14	30.526	36.5	37.6	96	10	35.9	37.8	SSW.	SW.	82	0.000	0.000
15	30.428	39.0	37.9	90	10	42.6	31.0	SW.	SW.	47	0.000	0.000
16	30.465	29.5	29.5	100	10	33.4	26.4	SW. SE. E.	SW. SE. E.	88	0.000	0.000
17	30.574	25.1	25.1	100	10	28.7	21.3	W. NNW. N.	W. NNW. N.	88	0.000	0.000
18	30.573	31.1	32.7	95	10	38.3	23.8	N. NE. NNE.	N. NE. NNE.	183	0.000	0.000
19	30.591	33.6	31.4	92	8	35.0	31.0	NNE. NE. ENE.	NNE. NE. ENE.	269	0.005	0.000
20	30.451	31.9	29.6	92	10	35.6	29.7	ENE. E. ESE.	ENE. E. ESE.	272	0.000	0.000
21	30.431	28.4	27.5	97	10	31.7	26.5	E. S.	E. S.	64	0.010	0.010
22	30.607	35.9	35.9	100	4	43.6	27.7	SSE. S. WSW.	SSE. S. WSW.	65	0.005	0.005
23	30.700	31.6	30.7	97	10	36.6	26.1	WSW. S.	WSW. S.	34	0.015	0.015
24	30.410	31.5	29.2	92	4	39.4	23.8	S. W. SW.	S. W. SW.	83	0.010	0.010
25	30.551	30.0	30.0	100	10	38.5	26.3	W. N. ENE.	W. N. ENE.	61	0.000	0.000
26	30.449	30.9	29.7	96	10	38.5	29.0	ENE. E.	ENE. E.	164	0.000	0.000
27	30.342	30.8	28.2	91	9	38.9	26.7	SE. S.	SE. S.	218	0.050	0.050

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:

FROM DEC. 14 TO DEC. 20.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.528	30.442	30.473	30.576	30.583	30.604	30.497	30.528	30.442	30.473	30.576
Temperature of Air	34.9	38.0	32.3	21.9	32.2	31.6	30.2	34.9	38.0	32.3	21.9
Temperature of Evaporation	33.8	37.0	31.6	21.9	32.2	31.6	30.2	33.8	37.0	31.6	21.9
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SW.	E.	N. NW.	NE.	NNE.	E.	SSW.	SW.	E.	N. NW.
FROM DEC. 21 TO DEC. 27.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.379	30.528	30.778	30.419	30.571	30.488	30.432	30.379	30.528	30.778	30.419
Temperature of Air	25.7	39.1	31.8	29.6	32.2	31.6	30.2	25.7	39.1	31.8	29.6
Temperature of Evaporation	25.7	39.1	31.8	29.6	32.2	31.6	30.2	25.7	39.1	31.8	29.6
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW.	WNW.	WNW.	WSW.	ENE.	S.	S.	WSW.	WNW.	WNW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 53	6 20	6 40	7 2	7 32	8 0	8 30
9 5	9 47	10 25	11 5	11 4	11 5	12 0

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THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS, including a Special Collection of Works by Holbein and his School, together with Works of Deceased Masters of the British School, will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 5, 1880, at Ten o'clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 6s. FRED. A. EATON, Sec.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

The year 1879 has characteristically closed with "an appalling calamity." It has been, as all will remember, a year of continuous gloom. Cheerless weather, bad trade, social discomfort, unforeseen political disasters, have made up the staple of experience in the United Kingdom, with only here and there a bright interval to relieve it. Between Christmas Day and New-Year's Day a frightful, and we may say unprecedented, catastrophe

occurred to make the closing twelve months memorable in all future time. Language appears to be utterly incompetent to describe the tragical event, even so far as it is known. A railway train, containing, it is conjectured, about a hundred souls, suddenly disappeared, and not one of its passengers is alive to tell the tale of its disappearance. The train was from Edinburgh to Dundee. The night was tempestuous beyond anything that can be remembered even in the district where the accident occurred. The Tay Bridge had to be crossed before the train could reach its destination. The Bridge has been regarded as the last and greatest triumph of engineering skill. It crosses the estuary of the Tay, is about two miles in length, is a single line, and several of its central spans are about a hundred feet above the surface of the water below. While a train was passing on Sunday evening, the hurricane swept down upon it with irresistible force. We know no more. We only know that about three thousand feet of the bridge gave way before the blast, and the train with its living freight was precipitated into the tumultuous waters below. Such was the roar of the elements that the noise occasioned by the disaster was completely overborne; and, for some little time, it remained uncertain at Dundee whether the train had ventured upon its perilous way. The terrible fact, however, was but too soon ascertained. The consternation excited by it may be more readily imagined than described. It is one of the most fatal railway accidents that have ever occurred, here or elsewhere. It seems probable, even, that the bodies of the victims will not be recovered; and perhaps it will be found on investigation that all that is now known of the disaster is all that will be known after the fullest research.

Thus has closed A.D. 1879. The climax is in keeping with its course. The year has been unlike most years; it has fulfilled no ordinary expectations. We have had, strictly speaking, a wintry spring, a sunless summer, a wet autumn, and a premature spell of frost and snow. The fruits of the earth have not fairly ripened, and, such as they are, they have been gathered under deteriorating influences. No such year has passed within living memory, unless it be 1860, and even that memorable span of bad weather has, in several respects, been eclipsed. What may be the material causes to which this is owing—whether they exist in the sun, in the earth, or in the ocean—none appear to know with certainty. It will, perhaps, be brought to light in remoter times by the progress of meteorological science. But, for the present, it may be truly said that, in more senses than one, we are as yet in the dark.

The trade and commerce of the country have been like the weather—until quite of late—continuously overcast. The stagnation of affairs did not commence with 1879. It began four years or so back, during most of which time there was hope, but a "hope deferred," that better times were at hand. That hope seems to be redeemed by the revival of trade during the last few weeks. There are many who even now regard the cheerier aspect of business as factitious and delusive. We cannot quite accept their views, but we certainly shall be agreeably surprised if matters should turn out in accordance with the sanguine anticipations of speculative traders.

There is but little to cheer us in the political world. Our soldiers have done their duty, as they always do; but it can hardly be said that the policy they have been employed to initiate, either in Afghanistan or in South Africa, is one in which just pride may be taken. We have taught the nations of the world how we can fight. The counsels of our rulers have not impressed upon mankind any deep sense of either our wisdom or our virtue. Our reputation for righteousness, open-handedness, and truth in our dealings with other peoples has not been increased during the year just closed. Meanwhile, domestic legislation has been extremely meagre. We will not say that nothing has been done by Parliament; but we must confess that what has been done amounts to little. Financially we have spent far more than we have received—how much more remains to be seen. On the one hand, it is contended that we have our full money's worth; on the other, it is averred that we have little or nothing to show for our reckless outlay. Add to this, a very serious deficiency in some parts of Ireland in the produce of the land, bordering closely upon famine, and even in England and Scotland a deep depression of agricultural industry. All this casts a dark shadow over the retrospect of the year, which the death of many of our most renowned men has tended to enhance.

Nevertheless, as we look across the grave in which 1879 is now buried, we encourage ourselves with the hope and the belief that the normal character of our countrymen is not substantially altered for the worse. We have had to chronicle several mishaps, some of them resulting, as we think, from serious mistakes. But the year has not been devoid of noble efforts to enlighten the judgment, and to evoke the better sense, of the British public. All things considered, there is a brighter outlook now than there was this time last year. The strife which has been going on between good and evil has not wholly tended to the discomfiture of the former. True patriotism has, in many instances, obtained a victory over sordid selfishness. All classes are united in a wish for peace. All the States of Europe share that



wish. Each of them finds enough at home to absorb the attention of its rulers, and the excited jealousy which the Great Powers have recently exhibited one towards another appears to have passed, or to be passing, away. The legacy bequeathed to us by 1879 is, we fondly hope, one of durable peace. The lesson it has taught us by the discipline it has imposed upon us is such as it is worth while for all communities to learn. We bid farewell, therefore, to the old year with mixed feelings of relief and pain. We quit the precincts of its tomb, sadder but, we hope, wiser men. We turn our faces to the future without dismay, and we cordially wish our friends a "HAPPY NEW YEAR," in faith that a response will be vouchsafed in accordance with the prayer.

### THE COURT.

The Royal family party at Osborne during the Christmas included the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold.

On Christmas Day her Majesty distributed gifts to all the children on the Osborne estate, for whom a Christmas tree was prepared in the servants' hall, the Princes and Princesses, with the Queen, personally handing the presents to each child. The ladies and gentlemen of the household, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero and their family, and Lady Cowell were present.

On Christmas Day her Majesty and the Royal family attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. W. Becher officiated.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold drove to Newport on Saturday, and went to see the monument of Princess Elizabeth in St. Thomas's Church.

The Queen, with the Princes and Princesses, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. A. L. B. Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Osborne on Monday upon their return to Bagshot Park. Colonel Du Plat attended their Royal Highnesses in the Alberta to Portsmouth.

The Queen, accompanied by the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise. Her Majesty telegraphed to the Provost of Dundee for particulars immediately after receiving information of the Tay Bridge catastrophe.

The Queen has had placed in her pew in Whippingham church a mural monument to the memory of the Grand Duchess of Hesse. This work, executed by Mr. Frank Theed, in white marble, consists of a medallion of her Royal Highness, surrounded by a chaplet of flowers, supported by two angels, with the following inscription:—

To the Dear Memory of  
Alice Maud Mary, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland,  
Grand Duchess of Hesse,  
Who departed this life in her 36th year, on the anniversary of her beloved father's death,  
December 14, 1878.  
"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."  
St. Matthew v. 8.  
This monument is placed by her sorrowing mother,  
Queen Victoria, 1879.

Her Majesty has telegraphed to the Duchess of Marlborough, announcing her intention of contributing £500 towards the fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

At the distribution of the Royal Bounty at the Almonry, Whitehall, at Christmas, the number of persons relieved amounted to 1168, of whom 1000 received 5s., and 168 13s. each, one of the female recipients having attained the age of 101 years.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Christmas Day and on Sunday at Sandringham church. General Lord Napier of Magdala has been among the guests at Sandringham during the week. The Prince and Princess gave a dance at Sandringham last evening. Their Royal Highnesses have presented their portraits to the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, Hornsey-rise, in remembrance of their visit to Hornsey-rise last June.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday last from Eastwell Park. Their Royal Highnesses went to Drury Lane Theatre in the evening. The Duke and Duchess drove to Chiselmhurst on Sunday, and paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie. Their Royal Highnesses left town on Monday, travelling by the South-Eastern Railway from Charing-cross to Dover, and thence to Paris, en route for Cannes, on a visit to the Empress of Russia. The Duke has sent presents of game to the various metropolitan hospitals.

Princess Louise of Lorne has fixed the 13th inst. for the evening concert to be given by Mrs. Gould at the Steinway Hall on behalf of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, when her Royal Highness has intimated her intention to be present.

The very unusual occurrence of a violent thunderstorm in these latitudes in midwinter has to be chronicled. All Tuesday morning the barometer was falling, and between twelve and one the fall was as much as one tenth of an inch. Just before one o'clock the sky suddenly became so dark that the gas had to be lighted within doors, and the storm began with a burst of hail and a hurricane of wind. Several flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder followed.

A family fête of the Italian colony took place last Saturday at the Little Saffron-hill Italian School for the distribution of prizes to deserving scholars. The school was established in 1835 in connection with the Sardinian Chapel, and was continued for a time by the Italian Benevolent Society, and afterwards by the Italian Church of St. Peter, in Hatton-garden. During the early part of this year a committee of Italian gentlemen, presided over by the Consul-General, Baron Heath, was formed for the purpose of further developing this useful work, under the patronage and with the assistance of the Italian Government. The Italian Ambassador and the Consul-General take great interest in the matter. The Vice-Consul and secretary of the committee, Signor Buzzegoli, opened the proceedings, under the presidency of Signor John Orтели. The secretary read his statement, showing that of 232 males inscribed on the registers of the school, only 116 of them attended regularly during the school year, while all the girls, numbering forty-four, had been most regular in their attendance. He announced the prizes won by the various classes. The treasurer, Signor L. Bonacina, introduced his budget with a speech on the value of education. He stated that, notwithstanding the assistance of the Italian Government, the school was mainly dependent on voluntary contributions. Gifts will be acknowledged and all information furnished by Signor Bonacina, 77, Southampton-row, W.C.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., gave to a crowded audience at the London Institution on Monday a lecture entitled "Tales About Animals, Mythical and Moral."

The winter term of the Quebec Institute, 28, Baker-street, Portman-square, for evening classes will begin next Monday. The Tonic Sol-Fa class, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Venables, will meet on Saturday evenings.

A new coffee tavern, bearing the sign "The Plimsoll Arms," at 40, Upper East Smithfield, almost immediately opposite the entrance to St. Katharine's Docks, was opened last week by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.

A sculling-match on the Thames last Tuesday, for £200, between Henry Thomas of Hammersmith, and Frank Emmett, of Jarro-on-Tyne, resulted in an easy victory for the former, who led from the first, and won by nearly ten lengths.

The Members for the Borough of Lambeth were present on Tuesday at a bazaar held for the purpose of extinguishing a debt on the Sunday schools attached to the Baptist Chapel in Peckham Park road, and both hon. gentlemen spoke in favour of every Christian church having a Sunday school associated with it.

On Monday the Lord Mayor received a deputation of cab-drivers on the subject of street traffic in the City, his Lordship's attention being especially drawn to the working of some regulations, more particularly at the railway stations, which, as was contended, were obstacles to the free carrying on of their business. The Lord Mayor expressed his willingness to see any remedy tried which would ease the City traffic.

The winter term of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, will begin on Monday next. The evening classes for ladies and gentlemen include the various branches of education. Modern Greek, Russian, and Japanese classes, conducted by native professors, will be begun. The fifty-sixth anniversary and distribution of prizes will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 3, under the presidency of Lord Aberdare, who will be supported by several well-known friends of education.

There were 1749 births and 1878 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 457 and the deaths 6 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from small-pox, 48 from measles, 86 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 129 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2126 births and 2207 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 31.4 deg., being 7.9 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 2.6 hours (against 7.1 hours at Glynde-place, Lewes).

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in December was 93,252, of whom 47,212 were in workhouses, and 46,040 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 701, of whom 550 were men, 125 women, and 26 children. The inmates of the metropolitan workhouses, numbering 46,673, were provided with an ample Christmas dinner. At St. Mary-lebone the plum-pudding weighed more than a ton. To make it there were 550lb. of flour, 413lb. of suet, 300lb. of currants, 300lb. of raisins, 206lb. of sugar, 1000 eggs, fifteen gallons of ale, 15 gallons of milk, 7lb. of ginger, 10lb. of spice, and 70lb. of candied peel.

With a view to the encouragement of technical education in the design and execution of works of art in the precious metals, the Goldsmiths' Company resolved early in the present year to give a series of annual prizes. Some of these prizes, we learn from the *City Press*, have been awarded by the company as follows:—Mr. W. Herbert Singer (Frome), design for a clock, £50; Mr. Henry Harvey (Chelsea), model for an altar dish, £50; Mr. Joseph Holgate (Chelsea), design for a mirror-frame, £25; Mr. W. Marshall (Chelsea), model for a card-tray, £25; Mr. T. Edwards, jun. (Islington), silver tankard, for execution and workmanship, £25; Mr. A. W. Austin (Stoke Newington), repoussé work, £25; Mr. Deere (Islington), chasing, £25; Mr. William Richard Corke (Islington), engraving, £25; Mr. Hugh Stannus (Kennington Park-road), design for two tankards (an extra prize), £10; Mr. Christopher Smith (Wakefield), model for a cup (an extra prize), £10.

At the final examination of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court the examination committee recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Herbert Harry Hickmott, Samuel Southall, Frederick William Bromley, Samuel Meeson Morris, George Paris Sandeman, Fairfax Spofforth. The Council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—Mr. Hickmott, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clement's Inn, value 10 gs.; Mr. Southall, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn, value 5 gs.; Mr. Bromley, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn, value 5 gs.; Mr. Morris, Mr. Sandeman, and Mr. Spofforth, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society, value 5 gs. each. The examiners have also certified that the following candidates, under the age of twenty-six, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—Empson Aleock, B.A., William Allison, jun., George Edward Atkinson, James Beaumont, George Jefford Fowler, William Rowlands Parry, Henry James Manley Power, Frank Izod Richards, William Joseph Yeoman; the council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit. The examination committee have further certified that the answers of the following candidate were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled him to honorary distinction if he had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Edward Thomas Ayers. The number of candidates examined was 206; of these 169 passed, and thirty-seven were postponed.

There was a dense fog in London on Christmas Day, which continued until after nightfall. On the suburban lines railway traffic was greatly impeded, and after dusk omnibuses and trams were either reduced in number or ceased to run. At Gravesend the fog was so dense that at eleven o'clock the railway-boats ceased running, a slight collision between one of these steamers and a Thames Conservancy lighter having already taken place. The services at most of the churches in the morning were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. At St. Paul's the sermon was preached by the Dean, Dr. Church; Dean Stanley discoursing at Westminster Abbey, where, in the course of the service, prayers were asked for "all who at this season are in anxiety and difficulty in Africa or India." Cardinal Manning preached at the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. In the workhouses and many of the philanthropic institutions of the metropolis the inmates were liberally supplied with the good cheer characteristic of Christmas. On Boxing Day the chill and humid atmosphere was not favourable to outdoor recreation. The traffic on the railways was not equal to that of an ordinary day, and there were but few passengers on board the Thames steam-boats or in the tramcars or omni-

buses. The early morning was damp, and, although there was no rain, the majority of the holiday-keepers preferred those indoor amusements which are so numerous at this time of the year. Many went to the parks, but there was an uncertainty respecting the condition of the ice which to a large extent prevented indulgence in skating. There were about 31,000 visitors to the Crystal Palace, and a very large number to the Alexander Palace, while 9400 persons went to the South Kensington Museum, or 2000 over the returns for last year. A fifty-miles race, in which twenty-one competitors were allowed to make their way either by running or walking, was decided at Stamford-bridge, Fulham. The men started at eight a.m. Mr. F. W. Firminger, of the London Athletic Club, was the winner, his time being little more than six hours and a half. The Banks and Stock Exchange were closed, and scarcely anything whatever in the way of business was done. In the evening the theatres were, as usual, the centre of attraction. Our columns contain notices of the pantomimes produced at the principal theatres.

### POLITICAL.

The Earl of Beaconsfield was seventy-four on Dec. 19, and Mr. Gladstone seventy on Monday last, the 29th ult.; and, in view of the downright hard work still performed by these distinguished statesmen, it may be excusable to regard the septuagesimal age as the real prime of life. It was evident from Mr. Gladstone's birthday speech, sober in tone though it was, that the right hon. gentleman's conscientious antagonism to the foreign policy of the Prime Minister has not diminished in intensity by one jot. Declining the public banquets offered to him in London and in Liverpool, Mr. Gladstone preferred to pass his birthday at home in Hawarden Castle. Thither went a deputation of Liverpool Liberals, headed by Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. R. D. Holt (President of the Liverpool Liberal Association), to present Mr. Gladstone with a congratulatory address, which was accompanied by a silver casket, adorned with a portrait of the illustrious statesman, views of his birthplace, the House of Commons, Christ Church, Oxford, Glasgow University, the woodman's axe which Mr. Gladstone loves to wield not being omitted, nor the indispensable volume either. The happy design of this exquisite specimen of the silversmith's art was greatly admired by the right hon. gentleman himself and his family; and it was clearly with deep feeling that Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the address and the gift. Replying to the hope expressed that the country would again have the benefit of his services, he used language, the tone of which may be changed by the issue of the general election. Yet it would be idle to overlook the valedictory terms in which his answer was begun:—"I was truly anxious, gentlemen, some six years ago, to have withdrawn myself from the sphere of party contention. Whether rightly or wrongly, I conceived that more than forty years of service to my country in a public station, for that was the term that I had then reached—that more than forty years of service made it rational, becoming, and in every way appropriate for me to ask for my dismissal." But when Mr. Gladstone went on to insist that he had resigned the leadership of the Opposition because of the internal differences in the Liberal Party that had brought about their defeat at the last general election; and when he came to enter upon a fresh explanation of the reasons which induced him to come to the front again, and fight against the Eastern Policy of the Government, the right hon. gentleman plainly left it to be inferred that he was ready to abide by the coming decision of the country, even should it reimpose upon him the cares of office. It may be added that the greater part of the speech was, as we have intimated, of a controversial character, epitomising the arguments used in Midlothian against the course pursued by the Ministry in Turkey, in South Africa, and in Afghanistan. Before the Liverpool deputation retired, congratulatory telegrams were received by Mr. Gladstone from Manchester, Greenwich, Dalkeith, and several other places.

Politicians generally have apparently been devoting themselves assiduously to the festive rites of the season. Still, Mr. Cowen, with emphatic eloquence, has been limning the inner life of the House for the benefit of the outer world. On Tuesday Sir Stafford Northcote, presiding at the dinner of the Exeter Licensed Victuallers' Trade Protection and Benevolent Association, spoke in his best style. The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged his publican auditors to do their best to prevent intemperance, at the same time elevating "mine host." In the Eastern Counties, we note that the Marquis of Ripon on Monday inaugurated a Liberal Association at Sleaford.

### A LUXURIOUS CITY.

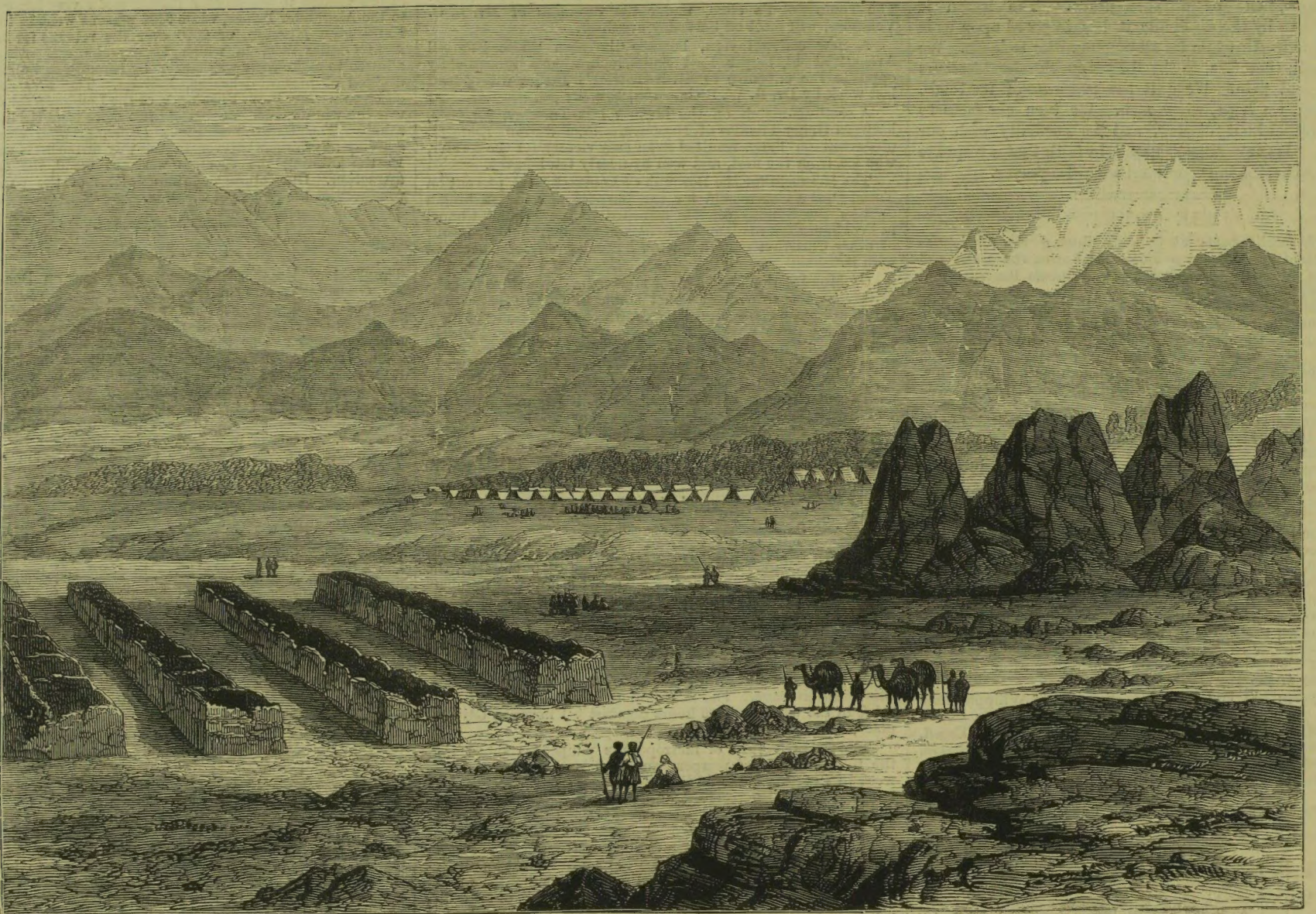
The Duke of Argyll, in a further instalment of his "First Impressions of the New World," published in this month's *Fraser's Magazine*, says:—

Even a visit of two days to a city like New York leaves some impressions on the mind which cannot be very wide of truth. It is impossible not to be struck by the great wealth and luxury displayed both in its public and in its private buildings. It has been a commonplace to speak of the growth of luxury in the Old World, and of the increasing separation between the rich and poor. It is often said that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. I have always doubted the fact. The increase of wealth in recent years in England and in Europe generally has been mainly, I believe, an increase in the number of moderate incomes and an increase in the wages of labour. But if the common saying is at all true anywhere, I should say that the appearances of it are most conspicuous in such a city as New York. Costly and ostentatious houses are far more common than in London. Shops for the sale of luxuries are on an enormous scale. I doubt if there exists anywhere in London, or in any capital of the Old World, such an establishment as that of Tiffany, in New York, for the sale of jewellery and other articles of great cost. It is an establishment, too, it must be added, not more remarkable for its enormous extent than for the admirable taste of its designs. Other "stores" on a similar scale, for the sale of women's attire, indicate the scale on which luxurious expenditure prevails among the richer classes of America. And it must be so. The growing wealth of America is founded on the secure possession of every element which can yield boundless returns, not only to industry, but, above all, to capital shrewdly used. In the Old World those who gain great profits are accustomed to look to the future, and not to think only of the present. They seek investments which will be a permanent record of their success, and be a lasting influence in the society to which they belong. They buy an estate, they build cottages, they drain and reclaim land. In the New World this incentive to saving does not exist. Fortunes are expended as rapidly as they are made. A few individuals of great public spirit found or endow public institutions, or become munificent supporters of scientific research. But such persons are, and always must be, a very small minority. The tendency of things is to lavish expenditure and to luxurious living. I am not now arguing as to which of the two systems is the best. One great moralist of the last century has said, in a celebrated passage, that "what-ever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present advances us in the dignity of thinking beings." But many political philosophers do not accept this doctrine, and are jealous of the wealth or of the distinctions which may be gained by individuals in one generation surviving in another. Whether this jealousy be good or bad, it is certain that laws or customs which are inspired by it tend to the quicker dissipation rather than to the more equal distribution of wealth. New York has all the appearance of being one of the most luxurious cities in the world, whilst the discontent of the working classes is often propitiated, if I may believe the general consensus of my American friends, by tolerating heavy taxation which these classes impose, but to which they do not contribute, and by an expenditure of the funds so raised in a manner which is generally extravagant and very often corrupt.



T H E     W A R     I N     A F G H A N I S T A N .

SEE PAGE C.

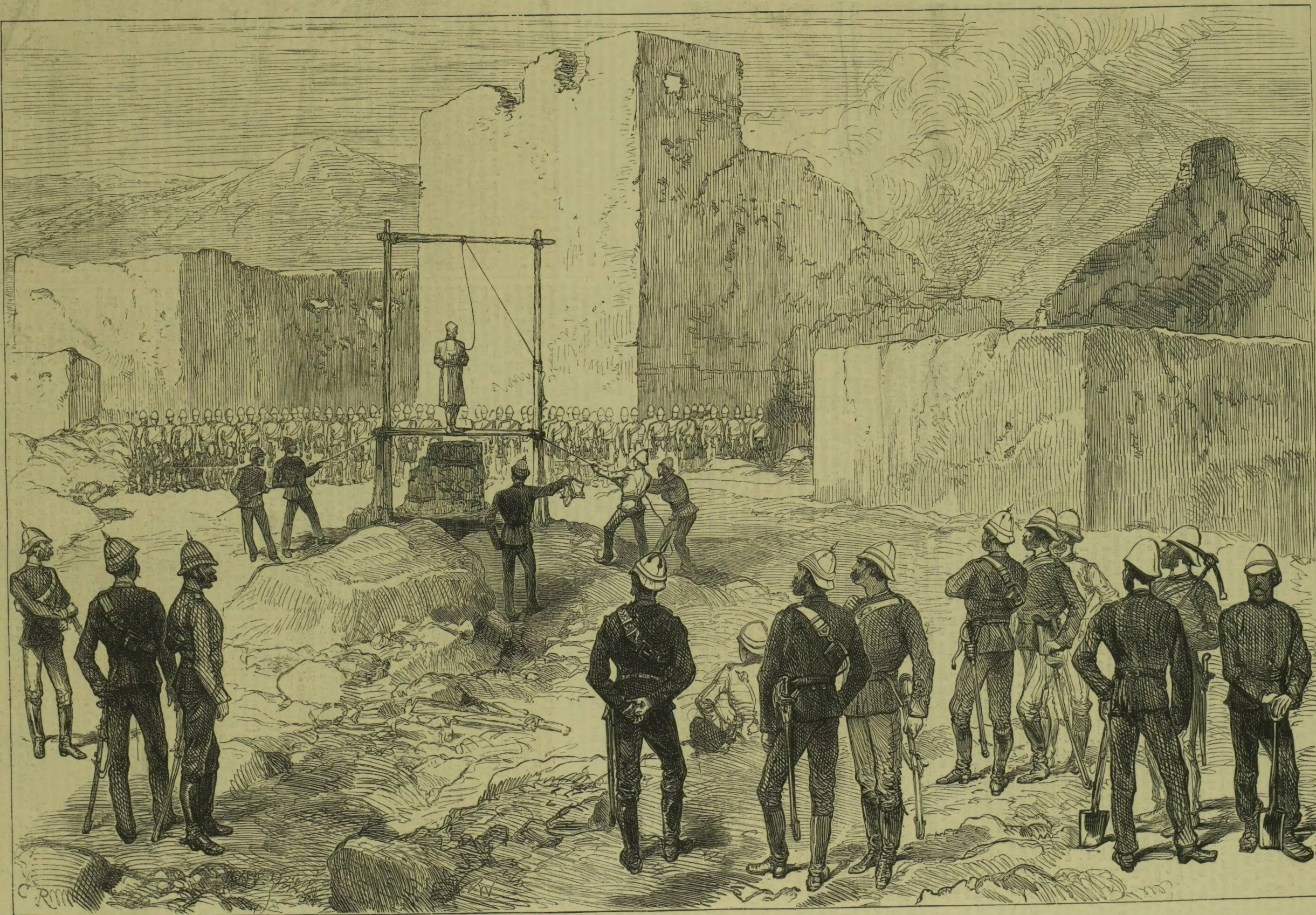


GENERAL GOUGH'S CAMP AT GUNDAMUK.



ENTRANCE TO THE JUGDULLUK PASS.





THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: EXECUTION OF THE KOTWAL OF CABUL, OCT. 26, OUTSIDE THE RESIDENCY.—SEE PAGE 6.  
SKETCHED FROM THE SPOT WHERE LIEUTENANT HAMILTON WAS KILLED, SEPT. 3.



## THE AFGHAN WAR.

## DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY AT CABUL.

Public anxiety concerning the situation of General Sir F. Roberts and his army outside the city of Cabul, beleaguered in the Sherpur cantonments by a fourfold greater number of foes, has this week been completely relieved by the news of his decisive victory, and of their total repulse and flight from Cabul, on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., when they ventured to attack his fortified position. The news was published in England on Monday morning, having been telegraphed from Lahore on Sunday afternoon. General Roberts states that desultory attacks were made by the enemy on Monday, the 22nd, and he then got information that a general attack would be made at daybreak next morning, the signal being a fire lighted on the Asmi heights. Large numbers of the enemy were seen occupying the more distant villages during the day, and coming in to the near villages as it got dark. On the next day, at six a.m., the light appeared, and immediately afterwards the attack commenced on three sides. "We were all prepared," says General Roberts. "On the south and west sides the enemy did not show much determination; but on the north-east corner of the Behmaroo heights some thousands collected, and evidently contemplated assaulting the position. General Hugh Gough commanded here, and, with the able assistance of Colonel Jenkins, made an admirable disposition. As soon as the intention of the enemy was fully developed, I determined on a counter-attack with cavalry and artillery. These issued by the gorge between the Behmaroo heights, and, opening fire on the enemy's flank, speedily dislodged them from the place they had taken up on the north-east corner. The cavalry pursued, and cut up numbers of the enemy, who, retiring from all points, beat a hasty retreat into the city. We have now occupied some of the advanced villages, more particularly those on the Butkak road, so as to ensure the advance of General Charles Gough's brigade to-morrow unmolested. His camp is visible about six miles to the east. I shall take the initiative either to-morrow afternoon or the following morning, and hope soon to report that her Majesty's troops have again got possession of the Bala Hissar and city of Cabul. Our casualties to-day have been few; numbers will be telegraphed to-morrow. I grieve to report the death of two gallant officers, Captain Dundas and Lieutenant Nugent, Royal Engineers, caused by an untimely explosion while engaged in blowing up the towers of a neighbouring village."

A second despatch from General Sir F. Roberts, dated Cabul, Dec. 24, adds these particulars:—

"Our success yesterday was complete and the enemy's loss severe. The people living near Cabul went straight to their houses after being defeated, and the Kohistanis and Logaris went into the city for a few hours, but during the night they all fled. Moollah Mushk-i-Alim and Neederal Mahomed Jan, the two leaders, went off early. Mahomed Yahir Khan, son of Mahomed Sherif Khan, who has been very active against us, has, it is reported, taken away Musa Khan, eldest son of Yakoob Khan, and escaped towards Wardak. Our cavalry have gone in pursuit. The Bala Hissar and city will be taken possession of this afternoon, and the former will be occupied if I can be satisfied that there is no danger to the troops from gunpowder. Yakoob Khan's wife and mother and Yahya Khan's wife (who is a daughter of the celebrated Sirdar Akbar Khan) will be brought into Sherpur to-day. They have done all in their power to keep up the excitement, and it is reported that they contemplate flight. Our losses yesterday were five killed and thirty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry, severely, and Lieutenant Burn-Murdoch, R.E., slightly. I have telegraphed to General Bright to occupy Leh Baba by a detachment of Native Infantry from Jugdulluk, and to send a regiment of Native Infantry to Latabund. Butkak will be occupied by troops from this to-morrow. In this way communication with India will be rapidly restored. Her Majesty's gracious Message has been received and published to the troops, who are much gratified. The majority of the wounded are doing well. General Charles Gough's brigade arrived this morning. Slight snow last night. All well."

A third despatch from General Roberts, of the 26th inst., announces that Butkak has been reoccupied. A force would start for Kohistan next day to attack Mir Batcha, the Kohistani leader. General Roberts reports the casualties up to the 26th inst., as 77 killed and 220 wounded. A heavy fall of snow on the 25th stopped pursuit of the enemy; but they were all cleared away, leaving many dead around Sherpur. The Bala Hissar magazine has been emptied; frequent explosions occurred during the enemy's occupation of Cabul, in one of which one hundred men are reported to have been killed. The telegraph line, which has been partly destroyed by the enemy, is being repaired.

The latest despatch from India, dated last Tuesday, states that two thousand of the Lughman hill tribes, with Azmatullah Khan, attacked the position of Colonel Norman, at Gundamuk, on Monday, but were driven off. Lieutenant Wright, R.A., and one other man, were killed on our side. Colonel Norman has advanced to reoccupy Leh Baba and Latabund.

We give several illustrations of the movements of the British army in Afghanistan, and of the proceedings since the occupation of Cabul. One of the first results of the appointment of Major-General Hills, C.B., V.C., as Military Governor of Cabul, was the arrest of the Kotwal (headman) of the city on Oct. 15. This man had taken a very active part in the disturbances of Sept. 3, and had, further, issued proclamations and furnished provisions to the troops fighting against us since then. He was tried, along with several others. One, a chowkeedar, had, after the Residency massacre, dragged the head and shoulders of a corpse through the bazaars of the city. This man, the Kotwal, and three others were hanged on the morning of Oct. 20, in the Bala Hissar, close outside the late Residency walls. On the very spot where the mutineers had brought into position the gun they fired on the Residency, a high gallows had been erected, within sight of the whole city. On it the Kotwal suffered the penalty of his offences, while the four others were hanged within the inclosure lately occupied by the Guides' escort. None of the prisoners showed the slightest fear of their impending fate; indeed, all these Afghans meet their death, whether by hanging or shooting, with the most striking indifference, although death by hanging is said, according to their religious tenets, to preclude all chance of their ever entering Paradise. Every man in Cabul who was proved to have taken any part in the disturbances of Sept. 3, or in the events since then, was sentenced to death by the Military Commission, and was hanged soon after. They had warning given them of what they were to expect by General Sir F. Roberts's proclamation of Oct. 12. Our illustration of the hanging of the Kotwal is from a Sketch taken on the spot where Lieutenant Hamilton was killed in the desperate defence of the Residency on Sept. 3.

Other illustrations presented in this Number are those of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's Camp at Gundamuk and of the entrance to the Jugdulluk Pass. This officer must not be confounded by our readers with Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, who holds a command in that division of the army

which entered Cabul under General Sir F. Roberts on Oct. 8, and who took part in the battle of last week. The reputation of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, V.C., C.B., as a leader of irregular cavalry is unsurpassed. He served through the Punjab campaign, and was present at all the principal actions of the war. In the Mutiny he was with the Guide Cavalry, and received the Victoria Cross for repeated acts of valour in the campaign. On Aug. 15, 1857, he saved the life of his own brother, who was severely wounded; he killed two of the enemy with his own sword. Three days later he led a troop of the Guides in a charge, and again cut down two of the enemy. In the January following we find him engaged with the rebel leader during a cavalry skirmish. Having killed the man, Captain Charles Gough lost his sword, but with his pistol he shot two more opponents, and so saved his life. In the following month, he was again mentioned for saving the life of Major O. H. St. George Anson, of the 9th Lancers, by killing an opponent who was hard pressing him, and, after that exploit, he cut down two of the enemy in single combats. Last year Colonel Charles Gough was appointed Brigadier of Sir Samuel Browne's cavalry, and commanded a force of all arms at the action of Futehabad, where, although we lost heavily, the enemy suffered a very crushing defeat. The other day, when the enemy had regained possession of Cabul city and the surrounding heights, while Sir F. Roberts was obliged to withdraw to the cantonments at Sherpur, reinforcements being urgently demanded by him, they were sent from Gundamuk under Brigadier-General Charles Gough. They consisted of four guns of I Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under Major O'Mahoney; two guns of Hazara Mountain Battery; a detachment of the 10th Bengal Lancers, under Major Macnaghten; the first battalion of the 9th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. Daunt; the 2nd Goorkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. McIntyre, V.C.; and the 4th Goorkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Turton—in all amounting to about 1400 men. At Latabund General Gough was to meet and advance with Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hudson, who with the 28th Punjab Infantry and two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery was then holding that post. Colonel F. B. Norman was left in command of the Jugdulluk force during General Gough's absence, having two guns of the I battery A Brigade, R.H.A., two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, two companies of Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 24th Punjab Infantry, and the 45th Sikhs. This force was distributed over the ground from the crest of the Jugdulluk Pass to the Surkhhab Bridge, which was held by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Acton, with a detachment of the 51st Light Infantry and some guns. Such was the distribution of the troops along the line of communication between Jellalabad and Cabul, when the advance of a portion of the Khyber Valley field force became needful to support General Roberts; but their advance was delayed by the hostile gathering of the mountain tribes; and, in the meantime, as we have seen, General Roberts has been able to defeat the enemy at Cabul without any direct assistance.

The Jugdulluk Pass, as well as the Khoord Cabul Pass, which lies through the same group of mountains, between the plain of Jellalabad, or the Khyber river valley, and that of Cabul, has an ill-omened reputation, from having been the scene of the terrible slaughter of the British Indian army in the disastrous retreat of January, 1842. Its eastern entrance is only about twenty miles from Gundamuk, and it was first traversed, in this campaign, on Nov. 6, by the advanced force dispatched to form a junction with the flying column of General Macpherson from Cabul. The pass was then described by an officer, who says it is "about as nasty a place for an army to be caught in as one can well imagine. It is very narrow, about 30 to 40 ft. broad at its broadest, and narrowing at places until at two spots the rocks are scarcely 8 ft. apart, and a laden camel touched both sides. Tall, thick cliffs, perpendicular in many places, and everywhere excellent cover for sharpshooters at the top. In places it is very gloomy, and a stone rolling down, probably started by some animal, made some of us wish we were with our mothers. No accident occurred, however, either way. Supposing the traveller to start from Camp Jugdulluk, the pass, after going for three miles through the contractions I have mentioned, gradually widens, and at last, at about three miles and a quarter distance, comes out into a river with a level plateau on both sides. From this the road to camp is up and down small stony hills and across stony plains until arrival. The other road from Jugdulluk flanks the pass. It begins with a steep ascent from camp, and then there are up-and-down stony hills of no particular height until the camp is reached at Kutta Sang, a flat circular space inclosed by high hills. This was our last march." It will be observed that the enemy last week attempted to cut off a detachment of our troops, under Colonel Norman, going through the Jugdulluk Pass, but the attack was repulsed; this took place on the 24th. The second attack on Colonel Norman, at Gundamuk, on Monday last, was equally unsuccessful.

An Afghan sungha, or rifle-pit, is the subject of a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist lately in that country, who supplies the following note thereupon:—"The Afghans have a custom, in almost all their fighting operations which will allow of it, to make what they call sunghas. That is, a sort of rifle-pit, made with stone. "Sung" is a Persian word, meaning "stone," and hence the name. When we read in the telegrams that General Gough has been attacked at Jugdulluk, and that the Afghans fired into his camp, we may be sure that they have made sunghas, and that it is from behind these primitive sort of fortifications they are doing so. At the battle of Futehabad, which took place on April 2, the Khugianis had erected sunghas all along the line of heights which formed their position, and there awaited the attack, with banners waving at the more prominent points. It was the same in the Bazar Valley, when General Tytler made a raid in that direction early last year. If the Afghans should venture near enough to Sherpur, where General Roberts has taken up his position, and try to annoy the troops, it will be by making these simple kinds of protection and lying behind them with their long jezails, watching till chance gives them a shot at anyone venturing out of the mud walls."

The St. Gothard Tunnel is approaching completion. The workmen in the northern gallery can now hear the detonations in the southern gallery.

The supply of fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was in excess of the previous week, and quite up to the average of recent periods. The arrivals of live stock, although not so large as the former week, were yet as large as have come to hand lately, the adverse weather usually experienced at this time of the year causing considerable mortality when large consignments are attempted. The steamers with fresh meat were six in number, and brought 5355 quarters of fresh beef, 756 carcasses of mutton, and 279 dead pigs. The figures of live stock were 157 head of cattle and 202 sheep, the conveying steamers being three in number. Like the preceding week, there was a large arrival of game, poultry, and turkeys.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

M. de Freycinet has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, composed as follows:—M. de Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior and Public Worship; M. Cazot, Keeper of the Seals; M. Magnin, Minister of Finance; General Farre, Minister for War; Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine; M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Varroy, Minister of Public Works; M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce; M. Cocher, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The following have been appointed Under-Secretaries of State:—M. Constant, in the Ministry of the Interior; M. Martin-Feuillée, in the Ministry of Justice; M. Sadi Carnot, in the Ministry of Public Works; M. Girard, in the Ministry of Commerce; M. Turquet, in the Ministry of Fine Arts; and M. Wilson, in the Ministry of Finance. Several Paris papers point out that the new Cabinet is perfectly homogeneous in its composition, containing only members of the Moderate Left and Republican Union parties.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Paris on Tuesday morning, on their way to Cannes.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has forwarded 2500*l.* to the Minister of the Interior for the poor of Paris.

Count de St. Vallier has tendered his resignation of the post of Ambassador at Berlin.

A duel with swords was fought last Monday between M. Humbert, a writer on the *Mot d'Ordre*, and M. Mayer, the editor of the *Lanterne*. M. Humbert's sword was broken, and the duel was stopped.

## SPAIN.

On Tuesday afternoon a young man fired with a revolver at the carriage in which the King and Queen were entering the gate of the Royal Palace in Madrid. The bullet passed close to the head of one of the footmen, but injured no one; and the man was at once arrested. He gave the name of Francis Otero Gonzalez, and stated that he was a waiter at a confectioner's shop. The Queen, although much shocked, accompanied the King to the theatre in the evening, and was heartily cheered.

The bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, which is a substitute by the present Cabinet for the late abolition scheme, passed the Senate last week by 134 to 14. The Session was then adjourned to Jan. 10.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has received a telegram from Havannah announcing that General Guerra, a revolutionist, with fifty-one of his followers, surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Holguin. Other leaders are officially announced to have surrendered.

Floods have occurred in the Canary Islands by which several villages were partially submerged and much damage was done to property.

## PORTUGAL.

The Royal family have returned to Lisbon, after enjoying several days' excellent shooting in the park of Villa Vicosa. Game of all kinds was abundant, as there had not been any shooting in the park for the last three years. The guests numbered sixty.

## ITALY.

The Senate last week sanctioned the provisional exercise of the Budget, and the prolongation of the treaties of commerce with England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany. The commercial convention with Servia was also agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned until Jan. 12, when it will begin the discussion of the Grist Bill.

At the funeral of General Avezzana on Sunday, during the delivery of an impassioned harangue, Italia Irredenta and Republican flags were displayed. One was seized by the police, and the other adroitly hidden on their appearance.

## HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has adjourned till the end of February, after voting the colonial and the general Budget. In the last the receipts amount to 110,537,969 *fl.*, and the expenditure to 115,000,000 *fl.* The deficit of four millions and a half will still be increased by supplementary demands for public works, among others of 3,000,000 *fl.* for the canal from Rotterdam to the sea. The Minister of the Colonies said that, although the war in Atchin may be considered as terminated, a considerable force must be maintained there.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor has passed the Christmas festivities in the best health, and personally settled all the arrangements for the festivities of the season. The Crown Prince will remain in Berlin till the end of January, and then go back to Pegli to rejoin his family, with whom he returns here towards the end of March. The health of Prince William is progressing favourably, and gives no cause for any fears whatever. The Crown Prince goes every day to Potsdam to see his son, and to pass an hour with him.

The news regarding the health of Prince Bismarck is contradictory.

By Imperial decree, the sentence of the court-martial by which Count de Monts, the former commander of the Grosser Kurfürst, was acquitted, has been sanctioned.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering that for the future the office of the German Imperial Chancellery shall be called Imperial Office of the Interior, and that the President of the Chancellery shall bear the title of Secretary of State for the Interior.

Replying to a proposal in favour of restoring the municipal representation of Strasburg, the Secretary of State declared that, while the Government extended its utmost sympathy towards that object, the moment for carrying it out had not yet arrived. As soon as circumstances permitted, he went on to say, the Government would willingly intrust the direction of commercial affairs again to a municipal council, and would welcome with the greatest satisfaction the approach of the period when this could be accomplished.

The treaty of commerce between Germany and Belgium has been prolonged until June 30, 1880, with the exception of articles 7 and 8, containing the tariff regulations, which will cease to have effect after Jan. 1, 1880.

At the election held at Magdeburg Herr Weber was returned as a member of the German Parliament by a majority of 1000 votes over those recorded for Herr Viereck, the Social Democratic candidate.

A printer, with two of his assistants, has been arrested in Berlin because upon his premises a press used for Socialistic purposes had been discovered.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The military law, fixing the strength of the army, and the bills for the prolongation of the treaty of commerce with Germany and France, and the admission of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Istria, Dalmatia, and Brody into the Austro-Hungarian customs line, have been gazetted, after having received the Imperial assent.

The Government has replied to the circular recently addressed to the Great Powers by Sawas Pasha, and have expressed themselves satisfied with the explanations given, but at the same time urge the Porte to hasten, as far as



possible, the delivery of the Gussinje district to the Montenegrin authorities.

A terrible explosion, causing several deaths, has occurred at Alt-Ofen, owing to some dynamite cartridges, which were frozen having been placed on a stove.

## DENMARK.

In the report of the Finance Committee showing the estimates for 1880 the naval and military expenditure is set down at 3,047,000 crowns, as against 1,974,900 voted under those heads last year; and it is proposed by the Moderate Left to reduce the amount to 1,570,600 and by the Radical Left to 1,846,000 crowns.

## GREECE.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which lasted thirteen days, was concluded on Tuesday evening, the Government obtaining a majority of 99 votes against 71. Six deputies abstained from voting.

## AMERICA.

Replying, on Christmas Day, to an address presented to him by a delegation of the Universal Peace Society, General Grant assured the society that he believed its mission would ultimately prevail.

Mr. Van Zandt, Governor of Rhode Island, has accepted the appointment of United States Minister at St. Petersburg.

A fire broke out at Boston on Sunday, causing great damage to property in Devonshire and Federal Streets. The stores of Messrs. Houghton, Osgood, and Co., publishers; Messrs. Rice, Kendall, and Co., paper dealers; the North Bank, and many other establishments were destroyed. All the property was heavily insured.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he has thoroughly examined Mr. Edison's inventions in electric lighting, and in his opinion they provide a complete substitute for gas. The light produced will be both cheaper and better than gas.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Feb. 12 next.

The Earl of Dufferin has consented to present two medals, one silver and one bronze, annually to be competed for by the students of Dufferin College, London, Ontario.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The ocean cable between Aden and Zanzibar has been successfully laid, and telegraphic communication has thus been established with our South African colonies as well as with Mozambique and Zanzibar. By the new South African cable we have news from Cape Town to Sunday last. The Boers, whose meeting was looked forward to with some anxiety, passed a resolution to meet again on April 6, and then dispersed quietly.

Sir G. Wolseley has publicly stated at Pretoria that henceforth the Transvaal will be regarded as a Crown colony.

Secocoeni went to the British camp and surrendered to Colonel Baker Russell. Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived at Pretoria with Secocoeni. There had been a fight between Secocoeni's men and the Swazies, but the latter proved victorious, and drove in a large number of the enemy's cattle. Sir G. Wolseley, in a telegram to Sir Bartle Frere, says that in the recent fighting the young soldiers proved in every way quite equal to their older comrades; and the result of the action will have an important effect upon all the native tribes around this part of her Majesty's dominions.

The Queen has telegraphed to Sir Garnet Wolseley her congratulations on the success of this branch of the operations in South Africa.

Sir B. Frere and staff attended the Degree Day ceremonial of the Cape University on Dec. 10, the first occasion since his Excellency's arrival here that the state of public affairs has permitted of his doing so.

The action for libel brought by the Attorney-General of Cape Colony against the proprietor and editor of the *Cape Argus* has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The proprietor was sentenced to pay damages one shilling, without costs, and the editor £5, with costs.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The Legislative Session closed on Dec. 20. Bills have been passed for establishing a property and land tax and increasing the customs duties, which are estimated to produce a large augmentation of revenue. A bill dealing with electoral reform and one for facilitating settlement on the lands of the colony have also become law.

The King of Italy has conferred the collar of the Order of the Annunciation on the Mikado of Japan.

It is stated that the Shah of Persia intends undertaking a pilgrimage to Meshed in spring, accompanied by 10,000 troops.

Court balls are announced in Brussels to take place on Jan. 31 and Feb. 4 and 9 next.

Mr. Stephen Massett's entertainments in Cape Town, South Africa, are most successful. Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor, patronised his last performance.

The dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on Mr. Rivers Wilson, the head of the Egyptian International Commission.

The English mail - packet ran aground near Calais on Christmas Day during a fog. The mails were forwarded to Paris two hours after time.

The American papers announce the death of the Rev. Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., the secretary of the National Prison Association, which took place suddenly at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 10th ult., in his seventy-fourth year.

The steamer *Borussia*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 20 for New Orleans, with sixty passengers, has been abandoned at sea, having sprung a leak on Dec. 1. The doctor and nine of the crew were picked up after three days' exposure in an open boat, and have been landed at Queenstown.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed William Gifford Palgrave, Esq., now her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Bulgaria, to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Siam, to reside at Bangkok. The appointment of Mr. George Francis Birt Jenner to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, which was notified in the *Gazette*, is cancelled. Mr. Jenner retains his appointment as a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Notice is given by the Postmaster-General that after the departure of the packet of Jan. 6 the direct mail service to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, via Queenstown, will cease for the winter, and, until further notice, the mails will be forwarded to Halifax by the Canadian packet from London-derry. Important alterations in the mail service of the Australian colonies and New Zealand are notified to come into operation after Jan. 31. A fresh table for the months of February and March will be published in due time.

The difficulty between some native chiefs on the West Coast of Africa, which, on the departure of the last mail, threatened to result in war, has been settled. The parties

concerned met on board her Majesty's ship *Dido*, and, after much discussion, drew up a treaty of peace. Some smuggling operations at a little place called Danoe, not under British rule, have led Governor Ussher of the Gold Coast to dispatch a war-vessel, with instructions to destroy everything if the parties engaged in the illicit trade did not leave in two days.

The Stafford House Committee has received a letter from Sir Henry Layard kindly undertaking to distribute the balance of the funds, amounting to £500, which remained in their hands, amongst the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers the victims of the late war. The committee regret that, being obliged to conform to the conditions for which the money was subscribed, they were unable to apply it to the alleviation of the terrible sufferings which Sir H. Layard describes as at present existing amongst the refugees.

The first portion of a proposed Code of the Law has been embodied in a bill laid by Dr. Hearn before the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria. The hon. and learned member described the measure as intended to declare all the duties of every man in the colony (except so far as they arose out of property) in relation to himself, his fellow-men, and the State. Had he not felt convinced that the work would not be undertaken by the Government he should not have attempted it, for the task was surrounded with difficulties; but that which one individual, in the scanty leisure of a busy life, had proved could be commenced the Government might very well carry on to completion. Whatever might be the shortcomings of the attempt, it practically demonstrated that the work could be executed; and if subsequent workers only followed on the lines he had laid down, a code of laws might be obtained superior to that of India, and better than any which had hitherto been made in Europe. The object in view is to declare the common law and consolidate the statute law, introducing only such amendments as are usually adopted when statutes are consolidated.

Governor Leland Stanford, says an American paper, is one of the money kings of California, the president of the Central Pacific Railroad, and one of its largest stockholders. He has a magnificent villa at Menlo Park, near San Francisco, and the estate is laid out in the finest style of landscape gardening. Some time ago he decided to add to the interesting features of the place an extensive arboretum, setting apart a space of something near 300 acres for that purpose. The Governor believes the soil and climate of California will grow a larger variety of plants than any other in the world, and his new arboretum is intended to put this idea of its owner to the test of experiment. A short time ago Governor Stanford visited Flushing Long Island to make purchases of plants. At one of the great nurseries there he made his first purchase of plants, some 5000 in number, including 1231 distinct species and varieties. He told the proprietor that he intends to go on purchasing until he obtains every tree, shrub, and vine, fruit and ornamental, that can possibly be made to grow on the soil of California, and he believes that many varieties which have already been tried there and failed may be grown successfully by a little exercise of care and skill on the part of the growers. Several cars were required to transport the mass to California. The first year the plants will be set out in nursery rows, and when the plants of the arboretum are fully completed, and the spots selected likely to be best for each variety of plant, they will be planted out. Governor Stanford's arboretum will be a beautiful park, as well as a museum of botanical science.

## AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.

Mr. Alexander Forrest arrived in Sydney on Oct. 28, with a band of explorers from Palmerston, in the Northern Territory.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that last year the Surveyor-General of West Australia succeeded in getting a grant towards defraying the expenses of a journey. The settlers gave twenty-six horses; and on Jan. 18 last, taking provisions for six months, Forrest and his little band started from Perth to go to Port Darwin, along the north-west coast of Australia. The last settlement they left was a station on the De Grey River, in lat. 20° 10' and long. 119° east. This they left on Feb. 15, and, keeping from five to twenty miles inland, they travelled 400 miles to Beagle Bay, discovering a large tract of valuable country along the coast suitable for sheep and cattle. From Beagle Bay they went to King's Sound, and followed its shores inland until they struck the Fitzroy River. The party then branched off and travelled along the river bank for 150 miles to the south-east and about 100 miles north-east. They describe this as a noble stream, teeming with fish, navigable by small steamers for a distance of one hundred miles inland, and running through rich country ranged over by thousands of emus and kangaroos. As far as could be estimated, the river basin contains 5,000,000 acres of land suitable for pastoral purposes; and though the alluvial flats are subject to severe floods, stock could easily, with a little care, be taken to the high land, which is only a few miles from the river. The Fitzroy was crossed in latitude 17 deg. 42 min., and longitude 126 deg., and the explorers then went north-west, towards Collier Bay, making for the Glenelg, a river which was discovered by Sir George Grey. For 140 miles they toiled on at the base of a table-land 2000 feet high, until they managed to surmount the range, and then hill after hill rose before them. A fortnight was spent in making tracks up these ascents, tracks which, after all, were so rugged that of their twenty-two horses, weakened by toil, nine died; and finally, when within twenty miles of the Glenelg, when Stephen Range, fixed by Sir George, was quite visible, they had to abandon the attempt to go further north. They returned to the Fitzroy, keeping some twenty miles south of their outward tracks and passing through very fine country, and took a little rest there. The scenery around Collier Bay is described as magnificent, and, as might be expected from the mountainous nature of the country, beautiful waterfalls abound. Although this rugged country cost them a great deal of fruitless toil, the explorers have pleasant recollections of it. On July 10, with thirteen horses and fifty days' provision, they started east-north-east for the overland telegraph line. Here, for the first time, they had to economise their rations; and as they consumed the load of a horse they finished by consuming the horse itself, drying the flesh in the sun. They travelled one hundred miles to the Dividing Range, crossed in latitude 18 deg. 10 min., thence went 240 miles to the Victoria River, near its junction with Wickham. During this journey they discovered millions of acres of fertile well-grassed country, intersected with numerous large rivers, all running north and north-west. They saw no big game, but flocks of wild turkeys were met with; and the rivers, well stocked with fish, were covered with geese and ducks. During his entire journey, Mr. Forrest saw 25,000,000 acres of pastoral land, the greater portion being in undulating flats, and poison-plants being conspicuously absent. Large numbers of natives were seen, but they did not molest the travellers. For the most part, they were fine big men, and some of their customs would be extremely interesting to the ethnologist. That they had never met white men before was shown by their refusal to eat any of the food offered them, and by the fact that not a woman was ever to be seen, though there must have been plenty of them with the different tribes encountered. These men, who are cannibals, have an ingenious way of fishing. Across a stream they will build a series of dams, leaving a sluice open in each, and then, while one man whips the pools, another takes the fish in grass nets as they make for the sluice. On leaving the Victoria they came to an almost waterless country, and their provisions began to give out, and when they were about 100 miles from the telegraph line, Forrest determined to push on ahead with one companion, obtain a supply of food, and then return to bring on the rest of the party. Accordingly they started from camp with full water drums and a few pounds of flour, and commenced a hundred mile journey which nearly cost them their lives. The blazing heat of a tropical sun dried up their store of water, and for forty hours they suffered the agonies of thirst. They pushed on night and day for bare life, while their senses began to reel, and each man's tongue swelled up so that it nearly choked him, and rendered him speechless. Sucking a stone gave them relief at first, but by-and-by, the salivary glands refused to work, and the stones dropped out as dry as when they were put in. At last, to their horror, the horses knocked up, and the two men had to dismount and toil on, leading the jade beasts. But Forrest had taken his bearings well, and after a walk of two miles they struck the line, and proceeding along it for three miles more got water. They drank about a gallon each before refilling their empty drums. Prior to this they had killed a ten-foot snake and tried in vain to get relief by sucking the moisture from its half-roasted flesh. They soon encountered a party of line repeaters, and, obtaining provisions from them, returned and brought the remainder of the party to the Catherine Telegraph Station, where Mr. and Mrs. Murray paid them every attention. Their troubles were now over. Mr. Forrest's exploration has been thoroughly successful, for he has determined a number of geographical questions, and opened up for pastoral occupation a vast tract of splendid country.

## CANADA: NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The festive jollity and license that in England are inseparably associated with Christmas Day, are in America, as in Scotland, postponed until the birth of the New Year. To the south of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence the day is shorn of half its honours by the previous festivities of Thanksgiving Day; but, through the length and breadth of Canada, each young year awakes amidst piping and dancing and high festival.

The blue-black clouds that overhung the country through the greater part of December have exhausted themselves, and the great white world of Canada is canopied by skies blue and clear as those of Greece and Italy. There is an intense frost, but winter winds are sleeping, and the people, braced by Nature's tonic, give themselves up to the enjoyment of the hour, and woo the infant year with a heartiness unknown in humid and cloudy atmospheres. The lower the mercury drops, the higher rise the animal-spirits, and the fresher the glow on youthful faces—aye, and on the furrowed faces of old age too; but, as we are in the presence of the fresh young year, let us take just a moment's glance at the young men and maidens on its gladsome morn.

Cutters and small sleighs are skimming over the well-packed tracks in all directions, on every road and by-road. All sorts of cutters are out, and all sorts of sleighs, from "crack rigs" with silver bells and belted steeds to makeshifts that have long since ceased doing regular service. The occupants of the sleighs are, for the most part, young men, and their general air and appearance betoken a visit to the fair sex. The buffalo-ropes and bearskins have had a shake out before starting, and the fur caps and gloves are those reserved for extra occasions. It is noticeable, too, that those who use razors have not scamped their toilet operations. And the spirited little Canadian horses step out and arch their necks as though not altogether ignorant of the nature of their masters' errands. The mien and deportment of the young Jehus do not belie the impression we have formed. They are making New-Year calls on the ladies of their acquaintance; for "calls" in the budding hours of the year are as imperative upon the young men of the Dominion as the time-honoured kiss under the mistletoe upon the youth of Old England.

I wish the pessimists who shrug their shoulders at the blue noses and frost-bitten ears that a Canadian winter conjures before their jaundiced eyes, could see the fresh and healthy faces of the blooming fair ones who await the coming of their masculine friends. Nor are the healthy hues confined to "sweet seventeen." It has been said that American women are very enchanting until they are twenty, but that after then the fair faces have a sad tendency to become fallow. This may or may not be a base libel upon the ladies of the States, but it has never been said of the fair ones of Canada—perhaps because their tastes are simpler. They are up betimes on the New-Year morn, attired, of course, bewitchingly, and with eyes sparkling like so many danger-signals to the expected intruders, amongst whom there is oftentimes high rivalry as to who shall be the first to give the New Year greeting to the more specially favoured fair ones. On the tables of their reception-rooms the ladies have a goodly supply of wine and cake; the dinner-tables, too, groan beneath sumptuous cold collations—in which turkeys and chicken salad are the *pieces de résistance*—for those who are expected from a distance; and it should be remembered that in new countries like Canada, where there is so much elbow-room, friends get widely scattered.

Of course the desire to commence the New Year on good terms with friends is not confined to the hearts of the young and fair. You are bound, by the etiquette of the Dominion, to call upon everyone with whom you have even a bowing acquaintance—that is to say, within reasonable limits of mileage; but it is not to be wondered at that this license should be seized upon by the generous impulses of youth as freely as the English greeting under the mistletoe.

By-the-way, the charming parasite, so all-important an accessory to an English yuletide, in Canada is conspicuous by its absence. The mystic rites instituted by St. Cupid, in connection with the sacred plant, seem to be valid only in the land where the Druids first made it an object of veneration; not that the absence of the rites is owing to want of inclination on the part of Young Canada, but because the capricious thing refuses to grow on the apple-trees and oaks of the Dominion. Neither is the genial holly to be found amongst the Canadian yuletide decorations—for the churches and homes of Canada are decorated for Christmas Day, though the festivities are postponed. Cedar and juniper are used as substitutes for the holly; but the cedar's pale blue berries look somewhat cold and inhospitable to eyes accustomed to the bright red berries of the holly, and its diluted green is a poor makeshift for the glossy leaves of the English evergreen. But as man does not live alone on roast beef and plum-pudding, neither are mistletoe and holly indispensable to the festive season. The "roast beef of Old England" is entirely superseded in our western dependency by roast and boiled turkey; but the plum-pudding, brought in, of course, in flames, retains its post of honour in Canada, as in every other country founded by Englishmen. Moreover—the absence of mistletoe and holly notwithstanding—the harmless folly and blithesome jollity of the English Saturnalia find full swing in the land of the cedar at the dawn of a new year. The morning calls and festive dinners are followed by evenings of dancing and mirthful gaiety, which are fostered and encouraged by grey-headed sires, who, looking back through "the corridors of Time," think of days long syne before they crossed the Atlantic. Besides the first, the second and third days of January are often devoted to "calls"—obviously where one's acquaintance is extensive; and, indeed, the first week of the year may be said to be given up, in equal doses, to personal pleasure and good-will to men.

Scarcely within the limits of our heading, yet closely connected with it, is a very pleasant way the citizens of Montreal have of inaugurating the year. The winter having now settled into its icy quietude and the snowstorms having at length ceased, the hill slopes are in splendid condition for tobogganing. The toboggan, in its original sense, is an Indian sledge—somewhat akin to the sleigh, but much less bulky, and not drawn by horses—which in winter the Indian takes into the woods for the purpose of carrying home his game. The Canadians, however, have converted it into a means of amusement: that is, wherever there are hills. It is made of a piece of thin tough wood, about eight feet long and twenty inches wide, curled up, swan fashion, at one end, and constructed so as to seat one or two persons: in the latter case, one being seated, with knees tucked up, behind the other, the one in front being generally a lady and the one behind a gentleman. All the Canadian hills, where the ground slopes away smoothly and steeply—the steeper the better—are used for this popular pastime. At Quebec and Kingston the glacis of the citadels were once favourite spots; but "the mountain" at Montreal is the grand resort.

W. O. R.

A prize of £200 has been offered by the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell, through the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, for the best essay that may be sent in by Aug. 1 next on "The Cause of Hereditary Tendencies in Health and Disease."





"There, take it, Prince, and if my form lie there, then I am yours."—Act II., Scene 7.

MISS ELLEN TERRY AS PORTIA, IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 10.





*Shylock, speaking of Antonio:—"How like a fawning publican he looks."*—Act I., Scene 3.

MR. HENRY IRVING AS SHYLOCK, IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 10.



## HENRY IRVING AS SHYLOCK.

The career of Mr. Henry Irving has been unique. Under the direction of the late Mr. Bateman, he was trained to trust in the intelligence of the public, and not to appeal to the uneducated portion of the audience. Mr. Bateman had faith in the higher forms of art, and was not afraid of poetry on the stage. Gradually improving in the practice of his art, and at the same time enlightening his patrons, Mr. Irving has now obtained a positive position. His well-prepared appearance in the character of Shylock has quickened thoughtful attention to the meaning of the poet in its delineation. The lesson that it reads is that of toleration, not rudely blurred out, so as to be offensive to the prejudices of the age, but artfully commended by the adroit treatment in which Shakspeare excelled. The Immortal Bard was the master of persuasion, and succeeded in his mission. Our portrait shows the Israelite in one of his most dignified attitudes. He regards Antonio as he would have been regarded by one of the Hebrew patriarchs. There is a pharisaic contempt for the needy Christian, in the light of which the last appears to him no better than "a fawning publican." The expression of the mouth and face is full of this self-complacent sentiment, mixed with hatred of the most malignant type. Throughout the part, Mr. Irving well depicts the various moods of Shylock's disturbed mind; and in all has redeemed it from all the vulgar elements which once entered so largely into the popular idea. That mistake is now annihilated for ever.

## MISS ELLEN TERRY AS PORTIA.

The character of Portia is susceptible of various treatment, and actresses have given very different versions of it. There is a decidedly comic side to it; but there is also a serious, almost tragic, phase. As the part gradually develops you become conscious of a pathetic element in it. It is the last Miss Ellen Terry seizes upon in preference, and, indeed, intimates it throughout her performance. Portia is a strong woman, but at the same time she is as amiable as she is intelligent. The character has a philosophical side to it; Portia is, in fact, Wisdom embodied. A thoroughly wise woman is a rare example of human excellence. Miss Ellen Terry does her best to realise the part. Her action, as here represented, is indeed full of significance. "Here, take the casket, Prince; and if my form lie there, then I am yours." What dignity and modesty in those few words! How finely interpreted by the gesture, the attitude, the earnest grace of the actress! Portia is the perfection of Woman; Miss Terry rightly throws her whole soul into the delivery of these lines. She has appreciated the opportunity for intellectual acting; and it is to be hoped that she will continue long to do so, and thus secure a position on the boards as noble as it is independent.

## NEW BOOKS.

A learned as well as an original, an eloquent and an agreeable importation from the other side of the Atlantic is "Roman Days; from the Swedish of Viktor Rydberg," by Alfred Corning Clark (Sampson Low and Co.), a volume embellished with a few striking illustrations. The book is supposed to be such as the tourist would be likely to find useful during a longer or shorter sojourn at Rome; and it may be so if the tourist have a turn for historical, æsthetical, critical, and other more or less profound investigations. The mere sketches of modern Roman life, picturesque descriptions after the popular taste, are few but very pleasant to read. There may be many persons who have not so much as heard the name of Viktor Rydberg—are not aware that he is a distinguished member of the Swedish Academy answering to the French "forty," and will be surprised to learn that he is a novelist as well as a savant, and that his novel of "The Last Athenian" has been translated into several languages, and has met with great acceptance. For their information it may be well to mention that he was born at a certain city of a certain province in Sweden, neither city nor province lending themselves easily to the English method of orthography, on Dec. 18, 1829, so that, as he has but just "left behind him his fiftieth year," as he is "still in the full vigour of his mental and bodily faculties," possessing "a sound mind in a sound body," readers who peruse and are charmed with the volume under consideration may be "permitted to look forward to many a delightful product of his spirited and skilful pen," to be translated, they will hope, as competently, if the word of a Swedish compatriot may be taken, and as readably, if the evidence of their own senses may be depended upon, as this present "Roman Days." Rydberg, "like many others who have been useful to mankind, and have won from the world its reluctant praise," began life under difficulties; but, under the influence of "an ardent desire for knowledge, he, after having availed himself of the instruction that the common school of his native city afforded," graduated in 1851 at the University of Lund, gave himself up, in 1854, to literary and scientific pursuits, wrote novels and political, social, and religious articles, grew in grace, both public and private, was a member of the Swedish Parliament in 1870 and 1872, and in 1877 had "a new honour, the highest that can fall to a writer in Sweden, bestowed upon him, that of a chair in the Swedish Academy." Inasmuch as he has given "an almost devout care to the Swedish language in purifying it from foreign words and phrases, and in zealously gathering up neglected or half-forgotten words, appreciating every single word of pure idiomatic origin as too precious a grain of gold to be wasted, or even alloyed with those of foreign extraction," it is easy to understand "the peculiar charm of his style to Swedish readers, but also the difficulty in transferring the beauty of his creations into a foreign language." That difficulty, however, to judge from the effect produced upon the English reader, appears to have been met and signally defeated in the present instance. The title of the book covers a "series of historical and artistic studies and picturesque sketches;" discourses concerning certain Roman Emperors being followed, first, by critical remarks touching certain statues; secondly, by a collection of "Roman traditions of Peter and Paul," a collection which had been previously published in a separate form; and, lastly, by what are called "pencil sketches in Rome," wherein the author deals with the more modern subjects of interest, especially the "carnival" and that human mosquito the Roman "beggar."

Vice being, unfortunately, so much more interesting than virtue, guilt than innocence, the very title of *Convict Life*, by a Ticket-of-Leave Man (Wyman and Sons), will, no doubt, attract the attention of the many thousands of readers over whom the "Newgate Calendar" and "Jack Sheppard" exercise a fascinating influence, if not of the thoughtful and philanthropic tens who have the will, and groan to feel that they have not the power, to diminish crime by reforming the criminal, or at the very least to arrest the unhappy being who has made the first step upon the easy, rapid, almost irresistible descent of Avernus. We have had so many books of the kind during the last ten years or thereabouts that nobody can be astonished if the "revelations concerning convicts and convict prisons," which this new writer professes to make, should seem to

be a little deficient in that element of novelty which is generally expected in the properly called revelation. What with the "Confessions of a Prison Matron," though the matron may have had no right to the title or even to the gender implied thereby; what with the "Memorials of Millbank," what with "Nine Years' Penal Servitude," and what with other works of a more or less similar character, little can remain to be "revealed," although a great deal may still remain to be revised, in the matter of convicts and their management or mismanagement. So common, moreover, does it appear likely to become for ex-convicts to turn their sad experiences, as in the present case, into material for "copy," and to publish works written not only with intelligence and in excellent language, but occasionally with a pinchbeck eloquence worthy of the most factitiously sentimental novelist and in a forced strain of pathos suggestive of Dick Swiveller's "pepper-box," that the advocates of the educational panacea, observing the many and admirable literary achievements of convicted criminals, may grow alarmed for the success of their scheme, and that the worshipful body of authors may be seized with a not unreasonable dread lest their vocation should come to be connected in the public mind with reminiscences of gentlemen who have been "in trouble." Our "Ticket-of-leave man" not only gives his personal experiences, but reviews the "Report of the Commission" bearing upon his miserable subject, and offers some suggestions of his own, which may be left to the judgment of all whom they may concern. One thing is perfectly manifest from the book; to be associated with convicts does not, with the man of previous social standing and early education, tend to produce that esprit de corps which is very often, not to say generally, derived from association. Our "Ticket-of-leave man" freely reviles those with whom he has been in like condemnation; but, like them or a great many of them, he attributes his "misfortune" to "the drink," or to a course of dissipation, of which drink was, no doubt, the foundation. "After living up to middle life in the character of a gentleman," he says, "and with the reputation of an honourable man, I was weak enough to allow a terrible domestic affliction to drive me into dissipation, and the end of my madness was the committal of an act for which the law claimed me as its victim." Victim is a singular term to use under the circumstances; for, though the exact nature of his crime or offence cannot be easily discovered, even if it be mentioned, in his pages, he "will not say" that he did not deserve his sentence; and injustice is generally inferred in the case of a "victim." It is to be feared that the law can only prescribe particular penalties for particular offences, without respect of persons and without delicate shades of difference. However, the ex-convict cannot be said to have been driven by his own treatment to take a morbidly humane view of his fellow-convicts and of the way to deal with them; as a whole, he clearly regards them as enemies of the human race, to be extirpated without mercy. He "had almost said it would be a bright day for England if four or five thousand of the wretches now confined in convict prisons could be embarked in the Great Eastern, towed into mid-ocean, and sunk in its fathomless depths." And, in speaking of the persons concerned in what is known as the "Penge Murder Case," he says, referring to one of them who is "always running after the prison doctors and begging for medicine and relief from work," described as little and light, "the medicine I would have administered to reptiles of the Patrick Staunton class would be 'three dozen' at the triangle when the sun dawns upon the first of every month." Clearly, readers need not be deterred from perusal of this work by apprehensions lest the author, in his character of a "victim," should have fallen into a maudlin manner of regarding those other captives of the law whom he cannot consent to class among the "victims."

Among clever, well written, and well designed novels, fresh, agreeable, and wholesome in tone, generous and refined in sentiment, exhilarating and at the same time affecting, an honourable position may be assigned to *Tom Singleton*, by W. W. Follet Synge (Chapman and Hall), three volumes abounding with graces of various kinds. The book is a little weak in incident and as a specimen of proficiency in the art of story-telling; it is strong in the charm of characters, many in number, happily conceived, and not less happily delineated. Tom Singleton, the hero, is described on the titlepage as "dagoon and dramatist;" and it is rather in his literary than in his soldierly capacity that he becomes an object of interest to readers of the tale. It is a bold invention to discover the dramatist for whom we have all so long been looking, the English dramatist who, without French assistance, shall write the best comedy known to the English stage since the days of Sheridan, in the person of a "plunger," an officer of heavy dragoons, with limbs, moustache, and externals generally, such as the author of "Guy Livingstone" or such as "Ouida" herself might have attributed or might attribute to some paragon of the British cavalry. Our author, however, greatly daring, has not hesitated to find in Tom Singleton, though a "plunger" of the first water, the brains and the dramatic skill for which critics and managers, if not the British public, have been for many years clamouring in vain. Tom Singleton, in fact, whilst his regiment is in India, having gone away on sick leave to the hills, and finding time hang heavy on his hands, writes a comedy-drama, as it is the fashion nowadays to call a certain sort of dramatic production. This play he sends to an intimate friend in England, a briefless barrister, devoted to literature, but abhorring the profession of the law. The barrister, who is admitted, especially by himself and his friends and relatives, to possess considerable literary talents and a very pretty turn for play-writing, novel-writing, and the like, is naturally a little disgusted, seeing that neither managers nor publishers will have aught to do with his own excellent compositions, at being requested to look over, correct if necessary, and cause to acted upon the boards of some theatre, a comedy written by a handsome, good-natured, great "plunger," whose chief strength has hitherto been considered to reside anywhere rather than in his head under his skull. No wonder the barrister, in mingled disgust and despair at the unreasonableness and the hopelessness of the commission, pitches the intrusive manuscript, unread and pre-condemned, "into a cupboard where he kept his own writings." And so it happens that a great authority, having undertaken to examine the barrister's collected manuscripts, selects, as the very best of all, the despised comedy of the absent "plunger." Of course the play is supposed to be the barrister's own; and he, under the influence of poverty and other persuasive demons, allows the mistake to be turned to his own profit and advantage. He has the less scruple about this, inasmuch as the poor "plunger" is in the mean time believed to have been killed in action; and surely "Singleton's" wraith would rejoice that the success of Christie's brother had been indirectly promoted by himself. Christie, it can hardly be necessary to mention, is the pet name of a charming girl, the barrister's sister, loved by the "plunger" a great deal more dearly than his own life. Now they do say, though there is reason sometimes to doubt the truth of the saying, that murder will out: and so, after sufficient revolutions of the moon, out comes the secret concerning the comedy. Moreover, the dragoon comes to life again and would fain

claim both his comedy and his Christie's hand; but, as regards the comedy, he appears, at first, as one that mocks, and is regarded as an amiable lunatic suffering from monomania in consequence of the wounds he received in India, and as regards the hand, Christie refuses to give it him, when the secret is out, on the ground that she is tainted by her brother's despicable conduct and is unfit to be the wife of the honest "plunger." Hence there arises a complication so handled by the author as to give a very high idea of the spirit in which he writes, and of the style in which he can describe delicate sentiments and pathetic situations. The conclusion, indeed, is exquisitely worked out, with several charming and touching scenes; and, if an attempt were made to enumerate the characters which exhibit some delightful or amusing trait, or both traits together, it would be necessary to mention almost every one. The defect of the book is that which is noticeable in so many novels; the fundamental interest is too little for the weight of the structure, the main incident is too slight to support the accessories.

Scholars certainly, and perhaps the ordinary reader, will be delighted with *Studies in the Literature of Northern Europe*, by Edmund W. Gosse (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), a charming volume with "a frontispiece designed and etched by L. Alma-Tadema, A.R.A." The author, a writer of no mean poetical pretensions, as he has proved by the evidence of "On Viol and Flute" and more recent productions, is believed to have devoted himself to the literature, poetical especially, of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; and it is probable that no more competent, as assuredly no more pleasant, guide and commentator could be found for the purposes of those who desire to investigate for themselves the ground in which he has laboured. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Holland come in for a share of notice; though, of course, the scope of the volume did not admit of anything like an exhaustive treatment in any of the cases. Salient points alone have been touched upon; selection has been followed, and the character of the selection itself has been accidental. That section of the book which is dedicated to Denmark is likely to be considered the most interesting, in consequence of the attention given to the subject of the Danish theatre; for "of all the small nations of Europe, Denmark is the only one that has succeeded in founding and preserving a truly national dramatic art." To the Danish section also belongs the very attractive biographical sketch of the late Hans Christian Andersen, whose fairy-tales have made his name familiar in many an English nursery, though "few English people, perhaps, are aware how numerous and how versatile are the writings of Andersen." Almost equally attractive is the sketch, in the German section, of Walther von der Vogelweide, the "first of mediæval German song-writers," and it is considerably the more important of the two, for reasons which are sufficiently obvious. The section assigned to Holland and her writers has even more of freshness and novelty than any other section; for few indeed are the English readers to whom the name of Tesselschade Visscher, "the most renowned of Dutch poetesses," is, not to say familiar, so much as vaguely known. An hour spent in learning a little of her history will be an hour to be remembered with pleasure for ever. In this section, too, there is a curious account of a curious work called "The Oera Linda Book," entitled to take its place, if there be anything cogent in the testimony collected, among more or less ingenious literary forgeries. It was originally stated, at its first appearance, though the statement was subsequently much modified, to be "the oldest production, after Homer and Hesiod, of European literature." But, by successive criticisms and tests, applied by experts and paper manufacturers, the antiquity was gradually reduced, until "it is now very generally supposed that the MS. was written about 1848 by Mr. C. Over de Linden in his official rooms at the Helder." Mr. Gosse has had the kindness and forethought to place at the end of his volume an appendix containing "the text of all the poems and portions of poems translated in the body of the book;" but the majority of his readers will no doubt be content, after one glance, for curiosity's sake, at the "unknown tongue," to take the correctness of his version for granted.

A score or more of illustrations, adapted in all cases but one from the designs of Pinelli, give additional life, as well as no mean increment of beauty, to the *Stories from Virgil*, by the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), in which the author displays the same ripe scholarship and the same vigorous spirit that won golden opinions for his "Stories from Homer." Such a volume serves a two-fold purpose: it may be read with pleasure and interest by persons to whom the original Latin is a sealed book, and a perusal of it is well calculated to quicken the flagging attention and whet the waning appetite of schoolboys who, taking their Virgil piecemeal, with nothing but dry dictionary to make it go down, find it pall upon them very quickly, because their progress is so slow that they miss the thread of the narrative. Mr. Church has not, of course, gone regularly through the whole of the *Æneid* and culled every flower in order which was worth having; but he has chosen his episodes so well that only a dull boy can fail to rise from the reading of them with energies refreshed, with a better appreciation of the successive events recorded in the poem, and with a keener desire to master the whole of the story. Mr. Church does not profess to have performed the part of a translator: he has merely attempted to show how interesting a narrative runs through the great Roman epic poem, and in that attempt, so far as a single judgment, not altogether unbiassed by preconceived opinions, may be worth anything, he may be said to have been eminently successful.

The Margate Town Council on Wednesday entered into possession of the waterworks for that town, which they have bought for £59,000.

Servia has acceded to the Berne Postal Convention. The Act will come into operation in March, 1880, and provides that the Government shall guarantee money orders up to 2000f.

The master cotton-spinners of Lancashire and adjoining counties at a meeting at Manchester on Tuesday discussed the demand of the operatives for an increase of wages and unanimously resolved not to accede to it on ground that the time has not yet arrived when an advance can be given.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by sixty-three votes against two. Nine members abstained from voting. The Government have presented a bill providing that the financial year shall end in March.

In the Legislative Council at Calcutta last week, Sir John Strachey stated that considerable alterations would be made in the license tax. The principal change would be the exemption of all persons with incomes under 500 rupees and the limitation of the tax on non-officials to a maximum sum of 800 rupees. Officials are to pay one and a half per cent on their salaries. The Viceroy, the governors, lieutenant-governors, commanders-in-chief, and members of the council will thus pay more than any traders.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "THE MORNING OF LIFE."

How fickle is Fashion! Not less ceaseless than the turning of Fortune's wheel is the rotation of her whims. This year a mode is the zenith of *bon-ton*, the next it will be the nadir of vulgarity. How many "styles" have we not seen "come in" and "go out" in our day? Once everything was naturalistic, then there was nothing that was not conventionalised; Classic gave place to Gothic, and this in turn was succeeded by Neo-Greek and Pompeian. The antique, the mediæval, the Cinque-cento or Italian Renaissance, French Louis XV., and Empire Greek, Etruscan, Byzantine and Egyptian, Saracenic, Persian and Queen Anne, Georgian and Japanese have each and all had their turn of favour. The last fashion, and as it has proved one of the most lasting—though even as we write it may be passing away—is that of our great-great grandmothers and fathers a hundred years ago. We see it in the costumes of our fair readers, with their Gainsborough hats, fichus, tippets, long gloves, scant skirts, and other articles of dress, of the names of which we are ignorant, though only too susceptible to the charms of their quaint grace. We see it in the pictures of Mr. Leslie, Miss Kate Greenaway, and many others. Our houses we embellish with the pseudo-classic ornament of the Adams Brothers, and Wedgwood; our mirrors, chimneypieces, cabinets, chairs, tables, and couches (rather spindly in their legs, it must be admitted), we design after Sheraton and Chippendale. And, like our prototypes, we must have our Japanese or other Oriental "curios," and our bits of old Nankkeen blue-and-white. But most of all, perhaps, is the fashion visible in the revived appreciation for the works of Angelica Kauffman, Cipriani, Bartolozzi, and the rest, whose art was distinctly identified with the taste of that time. Who would have supposed a few years back that a picture by Angelica Kauffmann would ever fetch £850, as did her portraits of Lady Northwich and her daughter a month ago at Phillips's, or that Bartolozzi's prints would be worth now as much as, or more, than they were at the end of last century, as they proved to be at Sotheby's still more recently? A favourable example of the work of P. W. Tomkins, probably Bartolozzi's best pupil, forms our Extra Supplement this week, and we trust that this "Morning of Life" will be accepted, with our best wishes, as a not untimely or unsuitable publication on the birth of the New Year. For the dear little babe it is but the very dawn of life, and for the sweet young mother it is still the "morning." We need not point out the harmony of the composition and effect, the natural grace of the loving action, the tasteful blending of classic feeling in the profile with contemporary costume, whilst the sympathies appealed to are universal.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The most remarkable article in the *Cornhill* is one which may, perhaps, offend some of Mr. Tennyson's more enthusiastic admirers, although there is really no reason why it should. A long paper is devoted to accumulating instances of his conscious or unconscious appropriations from other poets. In some few instances the parallel is strained or imaginary; in most, especially in the case of Greek writers, the Laureate's indebtedness is established to a degree which would be fatal to any claim to rank among the very small number of great original poets, but which can only enhance our admiration for the exquisiteness of his literary art. Whatever he has taken he has improved, either in the thought itself or in the verbal setting. His critic, whose citations show very wide reading, has omitted the most remarkable instance of any, the development of Mr. Tennyson's noble picture of Ulysses meditating his last voyage out of a comparatively rude sketch in Dante; while he traces a thought in "Maud" to Mr. Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyam, which was not published till twelve or thirteen years subsequently. Dr. Hunter's discourse on "What the English have done for India" is a forcible and seasonable statement of the credit side of our administration of that country. We wish we could believe with Dr. Hunter that a course of good government would make Afghans as manageable as Sikhs. "Fighting Fitzgerald's" biographer takes an entirely novel view of that worthy, who is represented as something of a hero and little short of a martyr. It certainly appears very mysterious how one who made so little account of the law should have failed to recommend himself to the Mayo mob. "The Countess Adelcrantz" is an effective short tale. "White Wings" has this month much humour but little story. "Mademoiselle de Mersac" has both.

*Macmillan* has an interesting sketch of the late Mr. Delane, evidently from the pen of one who knew him well, and whose warm-hearted exaggeration may therefore be pardoned. It is a little amazing to read an eulogium on the most inconsistent politician of his day without a word of apology for the subservience to public opinion which he almost erected into a principle, and nothing short of ridiculous to imply that the *Times* under Mr. Delane's management was in advance of Liberal journalism in general in its advocacy of unpopular reforms. The statement that Sir R. Peel expressed his especial obligations to the *Times* under Mr. Delane's editorship is a shocking blunder; the compliment was paid four years before Mr. Delane's connection with the paper commenced. Mr. Thornton's ideal of "Parliament without Parties" is impracticable; but he may well say that his paper "will not have been written in vain if it induces anyone to reflect how incompatible is party spirit with patriotism." The only other contribution of much account is Dr. Richardson's amusing detail of his difficulties with Sir Walter Trevelyan's wine cellar.

*Fraser* is a considerable improvement upon recent numbers. The most interesting paper is Professor Spencer Baynes's second contribution to the inquiry, "What Shakspeare learned at School," containing satisfactory evidence that he was acquainted with Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in the original, and a brilliant eulogium on this great poet, more highly and justly appreciated in the Middle Ages than at present. Miss E. M. Clarke's sketch of Andrea del Sarto is also an excellent paper, rising to eloquence in the description of some of the painter's works and the city they adorn. Dr. Hunter's lecture on Indian finance is calculated to be of great service as a clear and popular account of the strong and weak points of a precarious but not desperate position. One of the weakest points is the probability that all import duties on manufactures will ultimately have to be surrendered in deference to the pressure of Manchester. Dr. Hunter proposes to meet this by the establishment of perfect commercial reciprocity between India and England—a suggestion well worthy of consideration. It is a remarkable instance of the faculty of seeing only what one wishes to see that the enthusiastic panegyrist of Mr. Gladstone's Scotch campaign, while looking to Mr. Gladstone to reform, regenerate, and metamorphose everything else with which anybody is discontented, is, nevertheless, firmly of opinion that he will respect the Scotch Established Church. Mrs. Oliphant's tale

of the supernatural is admirably written, but the interest on which it turns awakens but slight interest.

Dr. Neilson Hancock, a high authority on all Irish subjects, opens the *Fortnightly Review* with a weighty article advocating a number of remedies for Irish distress and discontent, proceeding generally on the principle of the assimilation of Irish and English institutions, especially in the matter of parochial relief. As they are sensible and prosaic, Irish agitators will decline to consider them, which is all the more reason for their being considered by others. Mr. Farrer, on the other hand, in his essay on freedom of land, objects to a poor law altogether; but Whig political economists take small account of human nature. Another question of national importance is raised in Mr. Barclay's highly interesting account of the agricultural and mineral resources of the State of Colorado. He sees no symptom of an enhancement of the price of American corn and cattle, but points out that the English stockbreeder might be materially assisted if he were allowed to import live cattle from the States. Mr. Senior's conversations with M. de Circourt are remarkable illustrations of the frequent incapacity of the most accomplished men to form a sound judgment of political affairs. M. de Circourt, who had the reputation of a sagacious person, thought the landing of the first French soldier at Constantinople would be the signal for a Christian insurrection, believed that Prince Napoleon would have the command of the expedition, approved of the Mexican enterprise, and blamed England for not recognising the Confederate States. Such mistakes on the part of good observers may fortify us against the dismal prognostications of Mr. Traill, who thinks that the "England of to-day" is not the England of the past in the all-important attribute of patriotism. Enough can no doubt be adduced to give a colour to the statement, but the whisper, or even the shout, of a faction is not to be mistaken for the voice of a nation. Mr. Dunckley's able summary of Mr. Gladstone's political career seems intended to prepare the public mind for the resumption of the Liberal leadership by him. The only unpolitical article in the number is Mr. Statham's excellent account of Handel.

The *Antiquary*, edited by Edward Walford, M.A., is a praiseworthy attempt to fill the great gap in archaeology occasioned by the diversion of the *Gentleman's Magazine* to another class of literature. The first number promises well, and contains some excellent articles, especially those on Tewkesbury Abbey, the Cornish language, and Mallet's theft of the ballad of William and Margaret. The reviews and notes of intelligence might be improved, and we notice with regret that no attempt is made to supply by far the most serious deficiency created by the loss of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that of a register of births, marriages, and deaths. Such a register is almost of national importance, and the want of it will create the most serious impediments to genealogical and historical research. We trust that Mr. Walford will embrace the opportunity of rendering his journal indispensable to a numerous body of readers.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* itself puts forth an unusually attractive number. The opening of Mr. Francillon's new serial tale, "Queen Cophetua," will not disappoint expectation; it contains charming descriptions of quiet village life, not unmingled with exciting incident. Dr. Wilson's essay on animal development is an able exposition of the support afforded to the theory of evolution by embryological researches; while the more strictly literary department is ably represented by Mr. Mew's analysis of Cervantes' Voyage to Parnassus, and Mr. Forman's investigation, based on some recently discovered letters, of the influence exerted on Shelley by the improvisatore Sgricci. "Redspinner's" sketch of the Queensland Parliament, and Captain Eastwick's researches into the ancient production of gold in India, are also very acceptable contributions.

We shall notice the remainder of the current periodicals next week.

## THE NEW CABLE TO THE CAPE.

Until a few days ago, news from South Africa occupied a fortnight or more in reaching this country. But by the completion of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar, the final link in the telegraphic communication between England and the Cape has been established, and we are at last brought within speaking distance of the colony which has caused us all so much anxiety of late. It is satisfactory to reflect that the year which has witnessed the disaster of Isandlana, as well as the defeat and capture of Cetewayo and Secocoeni, has not been allowed to end without our being placed in direct telegraphic communication with the South African colonies.

The following are copies of the telegrams from the Queen to the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, together with their replies, which have passed over the Eastern and South African Company's cables on their completion:—

## FROM THE QUEEN TO THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Queen congratulates the Sultan of Zanzibar on the opening of the telegraph line, and thanks him for his assistance in the completion of a work which she trusts will conduce largely to the interests of peace and civilisation in Africa.

## FROM THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR TO THE QUEEN, WINDSOR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has received her Majesty's gracious message, and sincerely reciprocates her Majesty's congratulations and good wishes for the civilisation and general welfare of Africa, to the attainment of which he will always use his best endeavours. He also hopes that the union by telegraph of Zanzibar with her Majesty's dominions will knit still more closely the friendly relations which already exist between them.

## FROM THE QUEEN TO SIR BARTLE FRERE, CAPE TOWN.

I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraphic line between England and the Cape of Good Hope, and I rejoice in the more rapid means of communication and the closer connection thus happily established between this country and my South African Colonies.

## FROM SIR BARTLE FRERE, CAPE TOWN, TO THE QUEEN.

Your Majesty's most gracious message just received is deeply appreciated by your loyal subjects in this colony. May the telegraphic line help to secure peace to your Majesty's South African dominions in all coming years!

## FROM THE QUEEN TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, NATAL.

I have much pleasure in congratulating you and the inhabitants of the colonies under your government on the completion of the line between England and South Africa.

## FROM SIR GARNET WOLSELEY TO GENERAL SIR HENRY PONSONBY, WINDSOR CASTLE.

Pretoria, Dec. 27.  
Kindly express to her Majesty for me my sincere thanks for her gracious telegram of the 25th, which I received this afternoon. This signification of her Majesty's congratulations, which I will communicate to the inhabitants of the colonies under my government, will be received in South Africa with the warmest welcome and gratitude.

ANSWERS TO THE WORD PUZZLES  
IN LAST WEEK'S NUMBER.

MAGOG—Agog—Gog—Og—(O-gee)—G(ec)!  
SHIRE—Hire—Ire—Re—E.  
STRAIT—Trait—Rait—Ait—It—T.

## HENRY WARREN.

We have already recorded the death on the 18th ult. of this artist, the late President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Henry Warren began his professional career by studying sculpture in the studio of Nollekens, the late J. Gibson and J. Bonomi having been his fellow-pupils. He relinquished, however, the study of sculpture; in 1818 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and turned his attention to painting in oil. His first contribution to the Royal Academy, exhibited in 1823, indicated in its title, "Love Among the Roses," the tendency of his taste; his second picture was a landscape. Not long after this he devoted himself to water-colour painting, and, in 1835, became a member of the New Society (now the Institute) of Painters in Water Colours, which had been formed in the previous year. Before long he was elected President of that body, and held the post till his retirement a few years back, when he was succeeded by Mr. Louis Haghe, himself remaining honorary president till his death. Mr. Warren's drawings are familiar to the public, but it is perhaps not so well known that he wrote several books, including "Hints upon Hints; or, Strokes upon Copper and Canvas," 1833; "A Drawing-Book," "A Text-Book for Art-Students," "A Treatise on Figure-Drawing," and "Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure." With Mr. Owen Jones he illustrated "A Winter's Tale," and he contributed designs to editions of Lockhart's "Spanish Ballads," W. Wordsworth's "Pastoral Poems," 1860, and T. Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," 1860. Mr. Warren was knighted by Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, in recognition of his talents as an artist, and was honorary member of the Société Belge des Aquarellistes, of the Pennsylvania Academy of Arts, and one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts in the International Exhibitions.

## GIPSY LIFE ROUND LONDON.

A few additional Sketches, continuing those of this subject which have appeared in our Journal, are engraved for the present Number. It is estimated by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, who has recently been exploring the queer outcast world of Gipsydom in different parts of England, that some 2000 people called by that name, but of very mixed race, living in the manner of Zulu Kaffirs rather than of European citizens, frequent the neighbourhood of London. They are not all thieves, not even all beggars and impostors, and they escape the law of vagrancy by paying a few shillings of weekly rent for pitching their tents or booths, and standing their waggons or wheeled cabins, on pieces of waste ground. The western side of Notting-hill, where the railway passenger going to Shepherd's-bush or Hammersmith sees a vast quantity of family linen hung out to dry in the gardens and courtyards of small dwelling-houses, bordered towards Wormwood-scrubbs by a dismal expanse of brick-fields, might tempt the gypsies so inclined to take a clean shirt or petticoat—certainly not for their own wearing. But we not aware that the police inspectors and magistrates of that district have found such charges more numerous in their official record than has been experienced in other quarters of London; and it is possible that honest men and women, though of irregular and slovenly habits, may exist among this odd fragment of our motley population. It is for the sake of their children, who ought to be, at least equally with those of the English labouring classes, since they cannot get it from their parents, provided with means of decent Christian education, that Mr. George Smith has brought this subject under public notice. The gypsies, so long as they refrain from picking and stealing, and do not obstruct the highways, should not be persecuted; for they are a less active nuisance than the Italian organ-grinders in our city streets, whose tormenting presence we are content to suffer, to the sore interruption both of our daily work and our repose. But it is expedient that there should be an Act of Parliament, if the Home Secretary has not already sufficient legal powers, to establish compulsory registration of the travelling gipsy families, and a strict licensing system, with constant police supervision, for their temporary encampments, while their children should be looked after by the local School Board. These measures, combined with judicious offers of industrial help for the adults and industrial training for the juniors, with the special exercise of Poor-Law Guardian administration, and some parochial or missionary religious efforts, might put an end to vagabond Gipsy life in England before the commencement of the twentieth century, or within one generation. We hope to see the matter discussed in the House of Lords or the House of Commons during the ensuing Session; for it actually concerns the moral and social welfare of more than thirty thousand people in our own country, which is an interest quite as considerable as that we have in Natal or the Transvaal, among Zulus and Basutos and the rest of Kaffirland. The Sketches we now present in illustration of this subject are designed to show the squalid and savage aspect of gipsy habitations in the suburban districts, at Hackney and Hackney-wick, north-east of London; where the marsh-meadows of the river Lea, unsuitable for building-land, seem to forbid the extension of town streets and blocks of brick or stuccoed terraces; where the pleasant wooded hills of Epping and Hainault Forest appear in the distance, inviting the jaded townsman, on summer holidays, to saunter in the Royal Chase of the old English Kings and Queens; where genuine ruralities still lie within an hour's walk, of which the fashionable West-Ender knoweth nought. There lurks the free and fearless Gipsy scamp, if scamp he truly be, with his squaw and his piccaninies, in a wigwam hastily constructed of hoops and poles and blankets, or perhaps, if he be the wealthy sheikh of his wild Bedouin tribe, in a caravan drawn from place to place by some lost and strayed plough-horse, the lawful owner of which is a farmer in Northamptonshire. Far be it from us to say or suspect that the gipsy stole the horse; "convey, the wise it call;" and if horse or donkey, dog, or pig or cow, if cock and hen, duck or turkey, be permitted to escape from field or farm-yard, these fascinated creatures will sometimes follow the merry troop of "Romany Rye," quite of their own accord, such is the magic of Egyptian craft and the innate superiority of an Oriental race. These gypsies, Zingari, Bohemians, whatever they be called in the kingdoms of Europe, are masters of a secret science of mysterious acquisition, as remote from proved crime of theft or fraud as from the ways of earning or winning by ordinary industry and trade. There is many a rich and splendid establishment at the West-End supported by a different application of the same mysterious craft. Solicitors and stockbrokers may have seen it in action. It is that of silently appropriating what no other person may be quite prepared to claim.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund was held at Dublin Castle on Wednesday. Her Grace presided. The total amount paid in up to the present is £5404, while the total promised is £8400. The sum of £2000 has been collected by the Lord Mayor of London.





THE LATE MR. HENRY WARREN,  
HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 11.



TENT AT HACKNEY.



TENT AT HACKNEY WICK.

SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE ROUND LONDON.—SEE PAGE 11.





THE MORNING OF LIFE.

BY P. W. TOMKINS, A PUPIL OF BARTOLOZZI.



SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE ROUND LONDON.

SEE PAGE 11.



SKETCH NEAR LATIMER-ROAD, NOTTING-HILL.



A BACHELOR'S BED-ROOM, MITCHAM COMMON.



ENCAMPMENT AT MITCHAM COMMON.



KNIFE-GRINDER, HACKNEY WICK.



TENT AT HACKNEY.



THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baron, Robert Benjamin, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Cleopas, Toxteth Park, Lancashire.  
Barrow, Edwin Binder; Rector of Cholderton.  
Beaumont, Frederick Comings; Rector of Woodford with Hints.  
Bernard, Thomas Deharty; Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.  
Blatch, William; Perpetual Curate of Hanford.  
Calverley, Henry Calverley; Rector of Church Brampton.  
Caswall, Robert G.; Incumbent of Fergus; Rural Dean of Wellington County, Province of Ontario, Canada.  
Coleman, J.; Prebendary of Warminster, alias Layfield in Wells Cathedral.  
Cortfield, Frederick; Vicar of Shirley.  
Craven, D.; Chaplain of Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street.  
Cusham, Francis Clifton; Vicar of Titchby with Cropwell Butler.  
Dyson, Cornelius; Perpetual Curate of Barlow.  
Edwards, H. St. George; Rector of Stedham-cum-Heyshott.  
Farler, J. P.; Archdeacon of Magila, Usambara County, East Africa.  
Fenwick, Edward William; Rector of Saltford.  
Grant, G. B.; Rector of Kirklington.  
Green, Thomas; Vicar of Tisbury, Beds.  
Griffiths, William Henry; Rector of Mainstone.  
Hale, Thomas; Vicar of Islington, Norfolk.  
Harrington, Dallas Oldfield; Rector of Burghfield, Berks.  
Harvey, George Tyson; Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln.  
Hayne, Edward Randolph; Rector of Maddington.  
Heisch, John Gottfried; Vicar of Sydenham, Oxon.  
Hele, Henry Horne Selby; Vicar of Dunkestwell.  
Johnston, George Thompson; Rector of Stopham.  
Jones, John; Perpetual Curate of Redlynch.  
Lewis, John; Vicar of Ford.  
Lewis, William Henry; Rector of West Allington.  
May, William; Vicar of St. Peter's, Stonegate.  
Melland, William; Curate of Llanddewi with Knelstone, Glamorganshire.  
Mensor, Meyer; Vicar of Stoke Maudeville with Buckland, Bucks.  
Milner, Richard; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Lower Sydenham.  
Morgan, John Popkin; Curate of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.  
Palmer, Joseph; Vicar of Priddy.  
Perkins, Thomas Norwood; Vicar of Steeple with Stangate.  
Pinckney, Robert; Vicar of Hinton Admiral.  
Price, William James; Vicar of Lilleshall.  
Prothero, John Edwards; Curate of Hay, Brecon.  
Scott, Avon Terry; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Bootle, Lancashire.  
Scott, Thomas; Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.  
Sealy, Sparks Bellett; Vicar of Gosberton.  
Serjeant, Henry Matthias Attwood; Vicar of Tresmere.  
Stanley, Thomas Carter; Chaplain of the First Class.  
Thompson, Arthur Steinkopf; Vicar of Arundel.  
Toovey, Henry; Chaplain to Lord De Lisle and Dudley.  
Treffry, R. H.; Rector of St. Endellion.  
Waring, Alexander Latimer; Chaplain to Paddington Workhouse.  
Watson, Frederick; Rector of Great Wigborough.  
White, Hill Wilson; Chaplain and Superintendent of Wilson's Hospital, Mullyfarnham.  
Williams, Gerard; Vicar of West Ludworth, Dorset.  
Williams, John Wright; Perpetual Curate of Widnes, Lancashire.  
Willis, Francis Willis; Rector of Bassingham.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London last week consecrated the Church of St. Augustine, which has been erected in Stepney, at an estimated cost of £7500.

The Bishop of Manchester has promised to consecrate the new church erected by Mr. Alderman Bennett, near Hyde-road, Ardwick, dedicated to St. Benedict, immediately after his Lordship's return from his wedding tour, in February next.

The Bishop of Rochester has conferred a honorary canonry in Rochester Cathedral upon the Rev. John Richardson, Vicar of Camden Church, London, formerly Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

The committee of the Church of England Sunday-School Institute have received, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, the intimation that the Queen has consented to become patron of the movement for commemorating on the centenary the establishment of Sunday schools.

A sale of useful and ornamental work was held at Shildon, Darlington, on Friday and Saturday in aid of the restoration of the parish church. The Rev. Horatio Spurrier, Vicar, announced that he had received a promise of £100 from Mr. Gerald Percy V. Aymer, of Walworth Castle. The gift was accepted, and the cordial thanks of clergy and people were accorded to him for his considerate and generous help.

A touching ceremony was witnessed on the afternoon of Christmas Eve in the Brompton Hospital Chapel. A large congregation of patients and nurses and others assembled to witness the confirmation of a number of the inmates by Bishop Claughton. One candidate, unable to walk through illness, was wheeled in a chair to the chancel to receive the episcopal laying on of hands, and the Bishop proceeded to the wards to confirm another who was too ill to leave his bed.

Special services were held in the parish Church of St. Thomas, Stanley, near Crook, in the county of Durham, on Sunday, Dec. 21, to inaugurate a memorial east window erected by T. Douglas, Esq., of West Lodge. The subjects, of which there are five, are drawn from the life of Our Lord, in connection with that of St. Thomas. The work is by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A new east window, by Messrs. Lavers, Barrand, and Westlake, has recently been placed in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. Its chief subject is the Ascension of Our Lord. The window is a memorial one.—A stained-glass window, designed and executed by Mr. William White, and representing four scenes from the life of the Baptist, has just been placed in the west end of the church of St. John the Baptist, at Leusden, South Devon, as a memorial of Mrs. Larpent, the founder of the church and parish. Upwards of a hundred of her friends and fellow-parishioners have joined in this tribute.—The English Church of the Resurrection at Brussels has been enriched by the addition of a painted window from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, the gift of Mrs. Walton Fleming, in memory of her husband. The subjects of the window, "Faith and Hope," are a continuation of the series of windows now approaching completion.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Innocents' Day falling this year on Sunday, the annual service for children at Westminster Abbey, to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by the order of Herod, was held last Saturday afternoon (St. John's Day), when a crowded congregation attended. The service, which was, as usual, of a special character, included psalms 8, 15, and 127, the Nunc Dimittis, the Apostles' Creed, the collects for St. John, Holy Innocents', Christmas, and second and third collects at Evening Prayer. After the hymn "Jesu, meek and gentle" had been sung, Dean Stanley preached a sermon, observing that his remarks would sometimes apply to children, at other times to parents, but for the most part to both.

Taking his text from the Third Epistle of John v. 4, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth," he said we could have no greater joy than that our children, the rising generation, were walking, growing up, in truth. There were two things they should wish to bear in mind at the outset which, perhaps, might seem difficult to combine, but which, nevertheless, went together—the first was, what they taught children must stand the wear and tear of time as they grew up; and secondly, they must try and teach children what they would understand in the simplest, and not in the hardest way; they must teach children that which they would find later experience would not alter, and that beyond what they saw, felt, and touched there was something greater and better which they could not see, feel, or touch—goodness, kindness, modesty, courage, unselfishness. The goodness which was everywhere was that great power out of which all things came. Let them teach their children that God was goodness and love, and that the rules He had laid down for the government of the world were for our good. From the breath of God came all the good within each of us, and children could not be taught too early to adore and love all that was admirable and lovable in the men, women, and children they came to see. They might even learn the great lesson that there were things to be learnt

from people whom they did not like; or, in countries where people did not go to the same church or say the same prayers, they might learn that our Heavenly Father had those who served Him and did good in many different ways, but still with the same good spirit. Those were the chief things we ought to learn from our catechism. As to what children ought to be taught to do, he reminded them of what St. John, when he was very old, preached:—"Little children, love one another; little children, love one another; little children, love one another." Those who heard him were astonished, and said, "Have you nothing else to tell us?" when he replied, "I say it over and over again, because if you do this there is nothing more needed." It was something like that, continued the Dean, that he would wish to tell them, for, if they were kind and loved one another, they would give love to God, because they would be doing the very thing He most desired. He then urged those who were parents or who had the custody of children to remember that the very worst harm they could do a child was to tempt it to do what was wrong, pointing out that a bad word or speaking lightly of a wicked act often remained in the mind of a child for life. There should be the greatest restraint from anything base, false, foolish, or flattering—anything that would destroy the conscience, the faith, or the character of a child. Children should also be taught to love and to be kind to, not only their brothers, sisters, and relations, but also to poor people who were suffering and in want, and to the young creatures who depended upon them. In doing and being what he had indicated they were to be strengthened in many ways, but he would mention two only—by reading good books and by learning good prayers. The Bible was the best of all books; and he urged them all to say a prayer, however short, both morning and evening.

An anthem, "Suffer Little Children" (Leslie), followed, then the General Thanksgiving, the Prayer of St. Chrysostom, and the Christmas hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." The service closed with the blessing, pronounced by the Dean.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Mathematical Moderators have issued the following Class-List:—Class I.: A. Hughes, Corpus Christi; J. A. Kingdon, Pembroke; W. A. Price and A. R. Sharpe, New College; E. B. Vincent, University; F. S. Webster, Pembroke. Class II.: T. H. Davies, Jesus; J. T. Lawrence, Merton; G. Rogerson, Worcester. Class III.: W. Horn, Queen's; G. C. Little, Balliol; W. D. Sargeant, New College.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant fellowships at Merton:—Mr. Walter Scott, B.A., Balliol College, and Mr. Maurice Hutton, B.A., Worcester College. There were thirty candidates. Mr. Scott gained the Ireland Scholarship in 1876, and was placed in the First Class by the Classical Moderators in Michaelmas Term, 1876, and in the First Class by the Examiners in the Final School of *Litteræ Humaniores* in Trinity Term, 1878. Mr. Hutton was placed in the First Class by the Classical Moderators in Trinity Term, 1877, and in the First Class by the Examiners in the Final School of *Litteræ Humaniores* in Trinity Term, 1879.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Walter George Bell, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Trinity Hall. He graduated as Eighth Wrangler in this year's Mathematical Tripos. Mr. Walter Ross Phillips, LL.B., has been elected to a law studentship at Trinity Hall. He was second in the first class of the Law Tripos in 1877, and obtained one of the Whewell Scholarships in International Law in 1878.

For the degree of M.B. the following have passed the first part of the third examination:—Class I.: Biss, M.A., Downing; Humphry, B.A., Trinity. Class II.: W. Foster, B.A., St. John's; Gover, B.A., Trinity Hall; Gripper, B.A., St. John's; Myers, M.A., Trinity; Niven, M.A., Queens'; Phillips, B.A., St. John's; Street, B.A., Trinity; Wolfenden, B.A., Christ's. The following have passed the second examination for the same degree:—Class I.: W. C. Bull, Caius; E. Harrison, B.A., Clare; J. Mackern, Caius. Class II.: Bernays, non-collegiate; W. Groom, B.A., Magdalene; E. Ground, Downing; F. A. Mahomed, Caius; H. W. Pigeon, Christ's; A. D. Roe and J. E. Viney, Downing; St. D. Walters, B.A., St. John's; E. S. Webber, B.A., Downing; A. P. Wells, B.A., Caius. The following have passed the third examination for the same degree:—Part II.: (Examined and approved). Class I.: H. R. Hutton, B.A., St. John's. Class II.: F. Dale, B.A., Caius; A. D. Davidson, M.A., Clare; H. J. Gover, B.A., Non Coll.; H. Howard, B.A., Non Coll.; A. F. Myers, M.A., Trinity; S. Nall, B.A., St. John's; F. J. Waldo, B.A., St. John's; R. N. Wolfenden, B.A., Christ's.

The Members' Prize for an English essay has been adjudged to C. H. Harford, B.A., Trinity. The subject is, "The Essential Characteristics of the Romantic and Classical Styles, as Illustrated in English Literature."

The Maitland Prize has been adjudged to W. Cunningham, M. A., Trinity College.

In the Law Tripos Examination, the following have been examined and approved:—

Class I.: Macmillan and Russell, Trinity Hall, equal; Dixon, Trinity Hall; Woods, St. John's; Russell, Trinity. Class II.: Chandler, St. John's, East; St. John's, Lefroy, Trinity, equal; Devoor, Trinity Hall, and Clarke, St. John's, equal; Gurney, St. John's, Mote, Trinity, and Williams, Trinity, equal; Baker, Trinity, and Washbourne, Trinity, equal; Hay, Trinity Hall; Jones, Trinity; J. E. Peabody, Trinity; D. S. Frances, Christ's; Reed, Trinity Hall; Mitchell, Trinity Hall. Class III.: Hume-Williams, Trinity Hall; Leggister, Corpus; Mercer, Trinity Hall; Michael, St. John's; D. Powell, Trinity, and Standing, Jesus, equal; Hunter, Trinity Hall, and Wright, Pembroke, equal; Ellison, Trinity, and A. H. Lefroy, Trinity, equal; Gover, Trinity, and Laxdale, Trinity Hall, equal; Davison, Trinity, Chapman, St. John's, Toller, St. John's, and Wilson, St. John's, equal; Thompson, Trinity, Egrotat (Hon.), Hart, Downing. Allowed the ordinary degree: Cook, Trinity Hall; Cooper, Caius; Denman, Trinity; Jaques, St. John's; Lynch, Trinity Hall; Reeve, Trinity; Yates, Trinity. Excused the General Examination for ordinary B.A. degree: Barstow, Trinity; Barton, Trinity Hall; Blaine, Trinity; Button, Trinity Hall; Erickson, Trinity; Evans, Trinity Hall; Isaacson, Trinity Hall; Jervis, Caius; R. Jones, Jesus; Leyard, Trinity; Sheldon, Trinity; Sidebottom, Trinity; E. C. Clark, Trinity College; Bryan Walker, Corpus Christi; A. C. Humphreys-Owen, Trinity; and F. Pollock, Trinity, Examiners. LL.M. Degree. Examined and Approved: Brook-Smith, St. John's; Burton, Trinity Hall; Dawbarn, Queen's; Henstock, Downing; Kettlewell, Christ's; Stephen, Caius; Teniswood, Clare.

The Maitland Prize, given triennially to a graduate for an essay on some subject connected with missionary exertion in India or other part of the heathen world, has been adjudged to W. Cunningham, M.A. Trinity College.

The following is a list of gentlemen cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in December, 1879, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry:—

Passed with "Honours":—E. H. F. Finch, C. J. Morse, J. E. Barry, T. H. Stavert, G. Murray, R. C. Crowther, C. E. Marshall, E. F. Woodford, R. E. T. Bray, D. J. Hamilton, D. C. Elliott, W. H. Sitwell, J. R. F. Sladen, A. V. Hatch, N. R. Olvey, J. S. Pelly, A. B. Dunsterville, H. J. O. Barr, R. W. R. Reade, H. G. L. Hayward-Vyse, L. Munro, C. Greenwood, J. M. N. Walter. Passed:—H. D. Thorold, H. Kirk, E. W. Coddington, F. F. Hill, G. A. Carleton, W. Houghton, P. L. Stevenson, D. A. Hamilton, J. W. Cowley, W. L. Vane, C. A. R. Blackwell, G. S. Hodge, C. J. A. E. McArthur, H. A. Kinloch, W. R. Little, L. S. B. Tristram, R. Southey, J. D. J. Bishop, E. H. Lucy, E. C. Lloyd, A. D. Puxley, F. Longridge, M. H. Orr, H. R. Brander, D. M. Thompson, A. E. Aitken, H. B. Borradaile, H. B. Lasseter, Hon. W. M. Eden, E. J. Lamb, H. J. Fleming, A. E. J. Cavendish, L. E. Du Moulin, F. J. B. Canabell, F. M. M. T. Eumy, F. R. Tison, W. R. Lloyd, R. J. Roberts, H. Wolman, D. Grant, H. D. McIntyre, C. H. M. Hutchins, B. C. Urquhart, F. Amber, T. T. Fischer, C. Williams, J. G. Robinson, J. D. Monner, B. J. C. Doman, G. Campbell, S. B. Pemberton, H. J. Despard, A. Adam, G. Staunton, G. J. W. Noble, G. H. Symonds, F. B. Lawson, H. W. Boyce, J. O. Nelson, H. O. D. Hickman, B. W. Crockett, C. W. Tribe, R. L. Sandwith, F. Hemphill, W. Brownie, E. B. W. J. Fraser, S. E. Lamb, E. M. Williams, W. B. Mullins, E. H. Seymour, R. Fennell, C. Davidson, P. A. N. St. L. Wood, Hon. H. S. Addington, C. G. Parsons, L. T. Fitz-Gibbon, C. S. W. Oldham-Oldham, H. C. H. Cave, C. W. T. T. Goff, H. V. Cox, G. J. Butler, M. L. Ferrar, M. S. Jones-Saltoun, R. Crawford, R. Errington, F. W. J. Caulfield, L. L. Fife, R. L. Retallack, W. H. Hillas, F. Neville, O. A. Chambers, J. G. Orr-Ewing, H. J. Crofton, S. D. Short, C. E. W. Prosser, R. McFarlane, R. L. Walter,

St. G. C. Henry, H. W. B. Denne, C. H. Chapman, S. O. Eaton, C. L. H. Cox, T. H. Smith, H. P. Sheldrake, L. H. Caird, E. D. Serres, S. Kerr, G. T. D. Hamilton, J. H. Kennedy, C. A. S. Montgomery, E. L. Holloway, D. J. T. O'Brien, H. W. Priestley, R. F. L. Farrer, F. H. Smaulpage, A. Fuller, qualified; S. L. Cotton, qualified.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in November and December, 1879, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

Edward Travers Dixon, J. R. Leslie Macdonald, Cecil Noel Fitz-Roy, Charles Herbert Innes, Alfred Parkley Denne, Arthur John Binsley, Alexander William Roper, Frederic R. H. Falkner, Anthony Holbecke Short, James Walker Osmiston, Arthur Graham Johnson, Hon. H. B. V. Duncombe, William Ellys Walton, John Henry V. Crowe, Cecil Nicholas Bevor, Stanislas J. D'Ostrorog, John Francis Cadell, Robert St. Clair Lecky, James L. F. Shepherd, Gerard Moore Heath, William G. Shellabear, John B. H. Askwith, Mowbray Taylor, Herbert A. K. Jennings, Arthur William Evans, Lewis Jones, Mabbion Byron Picknell, Hugh Sandham Jeudwine, Gilbert M. Micking, Hans Stannard White, Henry S. Le M. Guille, George Edward T. Green, Francis B. Johnstone, George Richard U. Cooke, Baldwin John St. George, Claude Ramsley, Sherwood D. Browne, Edward Florence Holby, George Cecil Dowell, Sydney George Horton, Algernon D'Aguiar King, Robert C. Stevenson, James E. O'H. Hamilton, William John D. Dundee, Donald P. L. Birch.

Prince Ibrahim, son of the ex-Khedive, is to rejoin the Royal Military Academy at the beginning of next term, on the close of which he will leave for Egypt to join the Egyptian Artillery.

The special annual prizes were last week distributed at King's College School, Strand, by the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Barry. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Maclear, in enumerating a long list of distinctions gained by scholars during the year, stated that no fewer than twenty-five certificates had been awarded to them at the Oxford and Cambridge examinations, the largest number won by any school except Eton.

The annual concert and recitations took place last week at the University College School, Gower-street.

At Marlborough College, the following have recently been elected to Foundation Scholarships:—

H. T. G. Alington, Mr. Lloyd's, Winchfield; L. C. W. Bullock, J. F. W. Little, E. Ellershaw, Mid. 4 A., Marlborough College; W. T. Grenfell, Up. 4 A., Marlborough College; A. W. Roberts, A. J. Sharp, G. Hartley, Up. Sh. A., Marlborough College; W. C. Streetfield, Up. Sh. B., Marlborough College; A. B. W. Willson; A. S. Weatherhead; H. E. Olivier, Mr. Lloyd's; D. E. Martin, Up. 4 B., Marlborough College; H. C. B. Foyster, L. O. Meyrick. Hon. Mention: Purcell Hardy, Marlborough College. Elected to the Indian Scholarship: A. J. Sharp.

The annual examination for scholarship and exhibitions at Malvern College resulted on Dec. 22 in the following awards:—

House Scholarships: Johnson, Moore, Frampton, Saville, Polehampton, Spence, Dennett (Malvern College), Ker (Mr. Lefroy Austin, Cheltenham), Wilson (Mr. Wilson, Malvern Link). Founders' Scholarships: Minchin, Ward, Ashe (Oundle Grammar School), Buckle (Mr. Lefroy Austin, Cheltenham). Entrance Exhibitions: Bowles (Mr. Browning, Stoke Maudeville), Wood (Hereford Catholic School), Smith, Heazley, and Bullock (Mr. Wilson's, Malvern Link), Thompson (Mr. Gascoigne, Spondon House), Armitage (private tuition).

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. A. H. Curtis, Registrar of the Queen's College in Galway, as Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education. Mr. Curtis has been for many years an examiner for the Queen's University, and is a distinguished scholar. He is a member of the Irish Protestant Church.

The result of the examinations at Eton for the Prince Consort's prizes for modern languages was made known by Dr. Hornby, the Head Master, the list having been previously submitted to the Queen and approved by her Majesty. The following is the list:—German: First prize, Thynne, K.S.; second prize, Treheren; third prize, Crosse, K.S. French: First prize, Leathes, K.S.; second prize, White-Thompson, ma., K.S. Select: Thynne, K.S.; Pownes, James, K.S.; Magnay; Freemantle, ma.; Farrer, ma.—the two latter being equal. There were no prizes this year for Italian.

Mr. W. A. Haslam, late Mathematical Master of Rochester Cathedral School, who graduated Sixth Wrangler in 1870, and who is a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Vice-Principal and Mathematical Master of the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

Mr. M. J. Preston, B.A., late Open Classical Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed an Assistant Master in Lord Weymouth's Grammar School, Warminster.

The Rev. J. T. Athawes, M.A., Head Master of St. John the Divine Middle-Class School, Kennington, has been presented with a gold watch and a field-glass, together with an illuminated address, by the past and present boys.

Mr. Alderman Stone distributed the exhibitions and prizes won by the pupils of the Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools as the result of the examinations for the year.

The Academy of Science of Turin has awarded a prize of 12,000 lire to Professor Darwin for his discoveries in the physiology of plants.

The gale on Sunday appears to have been very general, and it has caused several accidents at sea. On the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Welsh coasts the wind blew all night with great violence. It moderated slightly on Monday morning, but on the Anglessea coast the weather was exceedingly rough all day. The French barque Fonfrede, from Liverpool to Hayti, foundered three miles north of Skerries Head, Holyhead. The captain and seven of the crew were lost. Four hands were saved and landed at Holyhead. The Dutch galliot Elizabeth Hendricks, bound from Havre for Bilbao, was driven ashore on Monday near Mullion, Mounts Bay. Her crew were rescued by means of the rocket apparatus.

The medical education of women is now recognised as an object of social importance. Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton, who in 1869 matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, but was debarred, with other ladies, from completing her studies, has, after passing the necessary seven examinations, recently received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Paris Faculty. The subject of her thesis was "Recherches sur les Dimensions Générales, et sur le Développement du Corps chez les Japonais," and it received the highest comment (très-satisfait) that is accorded to students by the jurors. Mrs. Ayrton made nearly three hundred observations of the height and span of the Japanese, a matter of some difficulty, as this people have commonly a superstitious dislike to be measured. From these observations it would appear that the average height is five feet three and the span four feet eleven, the majority of the nation being therefore short-armed. She next inquires into the cause of the smallness of stature in Japan, and considers it in part due to the abrupt change in the seasons, to the insufficiency of oleaginous food in the diet of the young, and to the inhalation of carbonic acid gas over the charcoal braziers. But race may be the chief cause of the characteristics of this people, and this leads to the consideration of the origin of the Japanese. Previous authors are cited as upholding the view that the race is mixed, but some difference of opinion appears to reign as to the elements composing the mixture. The author, therefore, gives a most interesting drawing, in which she traces certain types of Japanese physiognomy to types that are in the works of well-known authors, or in photographs, of the Chinese, Malay, and Aino races.



## BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

The prefatory notice of Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" enables us each year to carry down the current history of our great families. During the twelve months intervening between Dec. 8, 1878, and Dec. 8, 1879, sixteen peers have died—namely, the Dukes of Newcastle, Roxburghe, and Portland; the Marquis of Tweeddale; the Earls of Northesk, Winterton, Fife, Clanwilliam, and Durham; Viscounts St. Vincent, Dillon, and Chetwynd; Lords Rathdonald, Lawrence, Trimleston, and Bloomfield; and Baroness Braye. During the same period twenty-four Baronets have passed away; three titles—Matheson, Campbell, and Borough—becoming extinct. But the most remarkable feature in Peerage history of late has been the paucity of new creations. Since 1876 the only additions to the Peerage have been the Viscount of Cranbrook and the Barony of Norton; and only one Baronetcy, that of Buchanan, has been conferred. The complaint therefore cannot be made that our hereditary orders have been unnecessarily increased. On the contrary, it seems surprising that a few of the great Conservative squire and statesmen who have so stanchly sustained the present Government have not yet been transferred to the Upper House. In point of fact, recent extinctions have diminished alike the roll of Peers and of Baronets, and have reduced the Irish Peerage to 101 Irish Peers who are not Peers of Parliament. One more extinction among them, or one more transfer to the House of Lords, will bring down the number to a hundred, at which, in accordance with the Act of Union, the Irish Peerage must be kept up, despite the resolution not long since come to of not creating any more Irish peers.

As usual, the new edition of Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" is full of new matter, and one augmentation will interest the nation at large—the publication for the first time, of the roll of those gallant men who won the Victoria Cross from its institution to the present day.

The question of Precedence, which has of late occupied public attention, is carefully and authoritatively explained, though at the same time the author laments the many shortcomings of our laws on the subject. "No doubt," says Sir Bernard, "the scale of precedence is far from being perfect. Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet, Naval and Military Officers, Deans and Archdeacons, Queen's Counsel and Barristers, are unnoticed; and even the Prime Minister, as such, has no rank assigned to him. The scale, it must be remembered, deals exclusively with general precedence, and does not include the official status of local dignitaries. Neither H.M. Lieutenant of a county nor the Sheriff derives any social precedence by virtue of the office he holds, although in local jurisdiction they take first places."

One great advantage the titled classes of this country possess is their limited number. There are only 575 Peers and 865 Baronets, every one of whom has his family history amply set forth in this single volume; whereas in Continental Europe men bearing titles may be counted by tens of thousands, and it becomes wellnigh impossible to determine who are entitled to titular distinction. No other country has a work on its Nobility to be compared with this standard volume, which is now, in its forty-second edition, presented to the public.

Decrees have been signed by the Khedive of Egypt limiting the Board of the European Railway Administration to one English, one French, and one native member, and appointing a Committee of Inquiry into all branches of finance.

A committee representing the Cardiff Corporation has effected the purchase of the Cardiff Waterworks for £300,000. This amount is to be raised in sums of not less than £500 at 4 per cent, and repayable in five, seven, ten years, and upwards. The shareholders in the waterworks received from their directors £200 per cent on their shares.

At a meeting of the shareholders in the city of Glasgow Bank on Tuesday, the report of the liquidators was adopted. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that, as the result of an arrangement recently made with the trustees of the estate of Mr. Lewis Potter, one of the directors of the bank, all litigation with the directors would be brought to a close.

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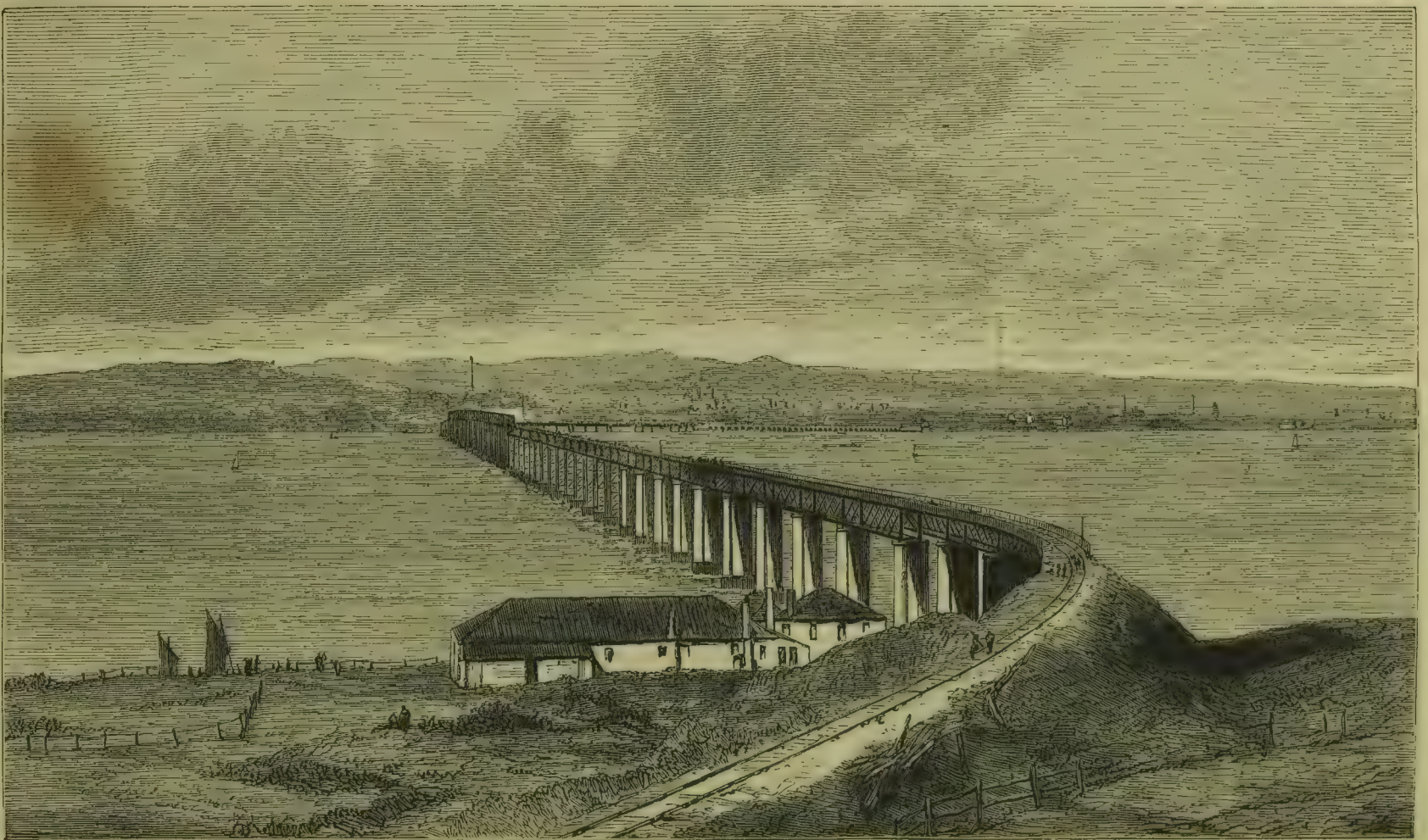


THE TAY BRIDGE,  
SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON SUNDAY EVENING.

SEE PAGE 18.



VIEW OF THE BRIDGE FROM THE NORTH.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.



## FALL OF THE TAY RAILWAY BRIDGE, WITH GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A tremendous disaster, the destruction of a grand new work of railway engineering and the sudden death of nearly a hundred persons, took place on Sunday evening at the estuary of the Tay, just below the town of Dundee. It may be remembered that when her Majesty the Queen, returning last summer from a brief sojourn at Balmoral Castle, took the eastern route from Perth through Fifeshire, only last year opened, in her journey to England, we gave an illustration of the Royal train passing over the Tay Bridge, with the Queen looking out of a carriage window, surveying the expanse of water far below and the opposite shores two miles apart. The central part of that imposing structure was literally blown away by a gale of wind last Sunday evening; thirteen of the lattice girders crossing the middle spans of the bridge were all at once torn up from the summits of the iron and brick piers that had supported them, as the train, passing over the bridge from the southern to the northern shore, presented its broadside surface to the violent westerly gale. Every carriage, as well as the whole of the upper ironwork in that part, a length of three thousand feet above the deep navigable channel, was hurled into the river, and every person in the train was either drowned or otherwise killed.

At the time of completing and opening the Tay Bridge some illustrations and descriptions appeared in this Journal; but the particulars must here be repeated. The project of crossing the estuary of the Tay by such means had for many years been discussed, but it was not until 1870 that the North British Railway obtained powers under an Act of Parliament to carry the idea into effect. In the keen competition of rival railways, the saving of twelve miles in the length of route between London and Edinburgh in favour of the Great Northern and North-Eastern system over the London and North-Western and Caledonian system, had been the first object. The shortening of the distance by twenty-six miles between Edinburgh and Aberdeen was another; and, finally, the advantage to Dundee of bringing the coal-fields of Fife into communication with the ships bringing jute into its port was not the least of the considerations which led to this undertaking. The Tay is at the site selected, about two miles above Newport, nearly two miles in breadth, with a maximum depth at high-water spring tides of some 45 ft., and a velocity of current at times of as much as five knots an hour; and in order to clear the masts of the shipping, so numerous at this busy commercial harbour, an elevation of 88 ft. above the river was needful as the primary condition of the level at which the structure had to pass over the central portion or water-way of the river. Such were the conditions which Sir Thomas Bouch, a Scottish engineer, was engaged to surmount, and in view of the necessarily great cost of so extensive an undertaking, lattice-girder construction and a single line of rails were determined upon. The general aspect of the work may be described as consisting of two long lengths of lower level lattice-girder bridge works on each side, upon the top of which the rails are laid; only the high level, or central, portion, over the ship-way, rested at either end respectively on the low-level portions, and the trains ran through it on rails laid on the interior of its base, corresponding in level with the rest of the roadway, the total length of bridge being 10,320 ft., or 3,459 yards. The lower level portions are supported on piers of various constructions; the typical form in the original design was that of foundations of iron cylinders, filled with brickwork and concrete, finished with a stone coping, and from this base arose two circular hollow piers, of brickwork in iron casings, from 9 to 15 ft. diameter, braced together by an intermediate brick wall of 3 ft. in thickness. In consequence of variations in the river bed, and the various exigencies of foundation, various corresponding divergencies in construction were made, and in the central, or high-level, part of the bridge, the supports consisted of cylindrical brickwork bases, in iron casings, extending 40 to 45 ft. in depth, with groups of cast-iron columns rising therefrom, and held together by horizontal and diagonal bracings. The first contract was taken by Messrs. De Bergue and Co., of Manchester, in 1871, but on the death of the principal of that firm the execution of the work was taken in hand the following year by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., of Middlesbrough, who brought it to completion in September, 1877, after an expenditure of £350,000, and in February of the following year the road was passed for traffic by the Inspector of the Board of Trade, who was Major-General Hutchinson, R.E. The bridge, as finished, consisted of a total of eighty-five spans, all of which were of lattice-girder construction, except one, which we shall specially notice. Commencing from the south end, the first eleven are of 245 ft. each, the next two 227 ft. each. Then comes one span of 166 ft., in which the bowstring principle of girder is adopted. Then followed lattice-girder work again, the next span being 162 ft.; then thirteen spans of 145 ft. each, ten of 129 ft., eleven of 129 ft., two of 87 ft., twenty-four of 67 ft., three of 67 ft., one of 66 ft., and six of 29 ft. each respectively. In addition to the above there are adjoining the north end one span of 100 ft. bowstring girder, and three spans of 29 ft. of plate girders. In the fifteen spans exceeding 145 ft. and in the 100 ft. bowstring girder wrought-iron cross girders were employed; but in the other spans cross girders of timber. The lattice girders were arranged in continuous groups of from four to six in a group, and provision was made for their expansion in hot weather. The piers from one to fourteen spans are entirely of brick in cement; but from fifteen to forty-eight spans they are brick to five feet above high-water mark, finished with stone belting, upon which are carried groups of cast-iron columns braced together. The spans seventy-eight and seventy-nine have cast-iron cylinders filled throughout with concrete. Thence to the eighty-fourth span are cast-iron columns, and from the eighty-fifth to the eighty-ninth they are brick in cement. The materials used in the entire work were 7200 tons of iron, of which nearly half, or 3200 tons, were castings, 87,000 cubic feet of timber, 15,000 casks of cement, and some ten millions of bricks. What strikes one forcibly in these details is the variety both in the materials and in the structure, and what also is remarkable, in the appearance of the transverse section of the rectangular form of the girder bridge, is its height compared with its breadth. The inclines of the bridge railway are not excessive, being 1 in 74 on the north side and but 1 in 356 on the south side. The highest altitude of the bridge occurred at the centre of the large spans, where the height from river to line of rails was 130 feet. The girders of the thirteen great spans are said to have weighed as much as 200 tons apiece. The permanent way was laid with double-headed steel rails of 75 lb. to the yard run, and these were secured by fish-joints and cast-iron chairs at three feet average intermediate distances. The chairs were fastened to longitudinal timbers; the lattice girders rested on the centres of the double piers, and there was a handrail of wood along each side of the two low-level portions. The bridge was tested by the Government Inspector, General Hutchinson, to a severe degree; six of the fine goods locomotives of the North British Company, each weighing 73 tons, and each measuring 48 feet in length—a total

of 438 tons weight and 281 feet in length—were run over it at speeds ranging up to forty miles an hour, the deflections of the long 227 and 215 feet girders being only 1·8 to 1·2 inch, and the shorter girders only deflecting 0·9 to 0·6 inch. These results were pronounced by General Hutchinson at the time as "very satisfactory." The lateral oscillations as observed by the theodolite were also very slight, and the structure altogether showed great stiffness. By the direction of the Inspector, the working speed over the bridge was limited to only twenty-five miles per hour; and the single line was to be worked by train-staff and block system; and he also advised very careful attention to be paid from time to time that no scouring action should be allowed to go on at the foundations of the piers. Everything, therefore, at the opening of the bridge in May last year (1878) seemed to be satisfactory, and we must look to the evidence hereafter to be brought forth for an explanation of its failure in stability. Lord Sandon has sent two of the railway inspectors, Major-General Hutchinson and Major Marindin, to ascertain all particulars that can be obtained with regard to the accident; and he has also directed that a formal inquiry, under the provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., cap. 78) shall be held with the least possible delay. The inquiry will be conducted by Mr. H. C. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, Colonel Yolland, Inspector-General of Railways, and a civil engineer.

The train from Edinburgh to Dundee, which encountered this terrible disaster, consisted of four third-class carriages, one first-class carriage, one second-class carriage, guard's brake, and engine. It left Edinburgh on Sunday afternoon at 4.15, stopping, as is usual with many Sunday trains, at nearly all the wayside stations. On arrival at St. Fort, the last station before reaching the Tay Bridge, the train was found to be five minutes late. Here the tickets were collected, and, at thirteen minutes past seven o'clock, according to the usual custom, the signalman, Thomas Barclay, stationed at the south end of the bridge, handed to the stoker the bâton, without which no train was allowed to cross. At this time the gale was blowing with such violence that it was with great difficulty that Barclay regained his cabin. Along with him in the cabin was a surface-man named Watt, who expressed great doubt as to the security of the bridge. Together, accordingly, the men watched the train as it passed along at the usual rate of three miles an hour. The moon was shining brightly, although the wind was blowing a fearful hurricane, the white-crested waves in the Forth and the damage caused on shore testifying to its violence. The lookers-on continued to watch the progress of the train, all the lights being distinctly visible until the locomotive entered between the high girders in the centre of the bridge. This, as we saw, was so constructed that trains ran on a level with the top of the girders until the central spans were reached, where, in order that the navigation of the river might be facilitated, the rails were placed on a level with the bottom of the girders, thus giving a number of feet additional height to allow of vessels passing under on the way to Perth. It was just after the train had passed from the upper to the lower line of metals, between the high girders in the centre of the river, that a fearful blast, with a roar resembling a continuous roll of thunder, swept down the river. Some of the spectators state that at that moment an intensely brilliant sheet of flame and a shower of sparks were seen at the high girders, caused by the fractured iron as the massive structure broke and fell into the seething waters of the Tay. The signalman and his companion at the Fife end of the bridge did not see so much. From their position, on the level of the rails and looking along the line, the red lights at the rear of the train were clearly seen for a considerable time, until the men calculated the engine must have cleared the high girders forming the central part of the bridge. Then the lights suddenly disappeared. Barclay thought the train had rounded the curve, but Watt was apprehensive that the bridge had given way, and on Barclay proceeding to the telegraph instrument the dread suspicion was too fully confirmed. By neither of the eight wires which led into his cabin could a signal be obtained. The first impulse of the men was to follow the train across the bridge, but they were unable to face the furious gale; they walked along the shore accordingly for some distance, and soon were able to discern by a sudden gleam of moonlight the great gap in the bridge. They made their way back as quickly as possible to Tay Bridge station, and endeavoured by repeated signalling to ascertain whether the driver of the train from Edinburgh had noticed that the bridge had given way, as they had seen a red light across the broken portion of the structure, and so they hoped that he had noticed the fearful chasm and had been able to check his train and put back to the Fife shore. All their efforts to call the attention of the signalman across the Forth were, however, unavailing, their telegraphic signals meeting with no response whatever, and the railway officials were forced to the conclusion that the train, with all its living freight, had fallen or was blown into the river. The people awaiting their friends at the railway station became alarmed, and when an intimation of the accident was given the greatest excitement prevailed. The evil news passed with proverbial rapidity throughout the district, and in a short time crowds of the inhabitants had assembled at the Harbour. The Provost and other municipal officials joined with the railway authorities in devising means for ascertaining the full extent of the disaster. A powerful steamer was got under weigh shortly before eleven o'clock, and proceeded out into the Forth. The current, however, was so strong and the force of the south-westerly wind so great that it was not until they were close to the wrecked bridge that those on board the steamer were able to see what really had occurred. Then it became painfully evident that the whole centre of the bridge had disappeared, the line of foam between the piers marking where the wreckage lay, and where, probably, many of the unfortunate passengers were lying in death. The steamer returned to shore, and soon, the melancholy news being made fully known, the wildest excitement prevailed. Those who had relatives in the train gave way to outbursts of grief, while many could not realise the extent of the calamity. Throughout the night the utmost consternation prevailed. At seven o'clock next morning the Tay Ferries steamer, with several gentlemen on board, visited the scene of the disaster. The harbour diver was also on board, and his apparatus was fixed to a barge, which was towed behind the steamer. When the vessel reached the bridge a boat which had been put off by Captain Scott from the Mars came alongside with sounding leads and long poles, and the depth of the water around the scene and the gaps between was sounded, but no bodies were found, and no traces of the sunken train were visible. The diver went down at two places, one near the south end of the large foundations, and he found the girders lying on the bed of the river though there was no appearance of the train. At the second spot there was about six and a half fathoms of water, but nothing could be done owing to the water being muddy. The steamer returned to the Craig Harbour, and arrangements were made for a second visit later in the afternoon. Several boats from the Mars remained about the spot dragging the river, but nothing was recovered, although some rugs and parcels were seen floating near. The body of an elderly woman drifted ashore that day at Newport.

The number of lives lost was reported at first to be from two to three hundred, but it has been ascertained that all those in the train did not exceed ninety, of whom seventy-five are positively reckoned, while there may have been others, including children, not represented by tickets issued to them. The following officials and servants of the railway were on the train:—David McBeath, guard, residing in Dundee, unmarried; David Mitchell, driver, residing in Dundee, leaving a widow and six children; John Marshall, stoker, unmarried; Donald Murray, mail guard, leaving a widow and two or three children. A North British Railway guard named David Johnston is also supposed to have been a passenger by the train. Some weeks ago Johnston came from Edinburgh to reside permanently in Dundee. On Sunday he went to Edinburgh to see his wife, intending to return to Dundee by the evening train.

The following is the account of tickets taken at St. Fort:—Second class: 2 from Edinburgh, 1 from Glasgow, railway officials' tickets; third class: 2 from King's-cross, London, 1 Burntisland, and 1 St. Andrew's, 12 Edinburgh, 2 Ladybank, 1 Dysart, 7 Perth, 1 Kirkcaldy, 1 Leslie, 1 Dairsie, 5 Newburgh, 2 Abernethy, 8 Leuchars (two are halves), 8 Cupar, 1 St. Fort—56. There were besides a number of children with their parents, and thus some of the single tickets may represent two lives lost. One man, a third-class passenger, had with him several children, one in his arms. The two third-class tickets from King's-cross, London, to Dundee, were held by two young ladies, both about eighteen years of age. The ticket-collector says that several of the passengers, in joke, asked him whether he thought the bridge would be all right on such a night. Five tickets (thirds) were issued at St. Fort for Newport, and are not included in this list. There were also about five passengers for Broughty Ferry, and a few other through passengers, but their exact number is not known. There were no first-class passengers.

Only five passengers booked from Edinburgh to Dundee with the ill-fated train; but, as the official returns from St. Fort station show that thirteen tickets from Edinburgh had been collected, the rest must have travelled with return tickets from Dundee. Of those who went by the train it is known that there were a lady, Mrs. Easton, widow of the late Rev. James Easton, Old Meldrum, and a maid named Annie Cruickshanks. Mrs. Easton had been on a visit to her aunt, Lady Baxter, at Moray-place, Edinburgh, and was to have gone on Sunday morning to visit a cousin who was dangerously ill at Broughty Ferry, but she had to wait for the afternoon train. Annie Cruickshanks, who accompanied her, was housemaid with Lady Baxter. In the course of the day inquiries were made at the station by friends of two other persons who had gone by the train—one being a young man and the other a young woman, who were to be married on Wednesday. Several cases are mentioned of persons having arranged to go to Dundee by the train, but who, from various circumstances, were prevented doing so. In one case a wife was opposed to her husband travelling in such stormy weather, and took steps which made him arrive at the station too late, greatly to his disappointment at the time. Among the passengers were Councillor David Jobson, oil and paint merchant, West Dock-street, Dundee, leaving a widow and family; Mr. James Gordon, corn merchant, Dundee, his wife and two daughters; Mr. William Brown, jun., salt merchant, Green-market, Dundee, and his wife, returning from their honeymoon; Mr. James Brimmer, wine and spirit merchant, Dundee; Mr. David Graham, teacher in the Sessional School at Stirling; and many respectable artisans.

By the latest accounts received up to Wednesday evening, the total loss of lives is estimated at little more than ninety. The search for the carriages at the bottom of the river, where they lie inextricably mingled with the ironwork of the fallen bridge, the lattice girders and the iron pillars of the piers, was continued through Monday and Tuesday. The gap left in the bridge is above half a mile wide, and twelve of the iron columns are snapped off short, falling with the superstructure. It is the belief of Mr. Carswell, engineer to the North British Railway Company, and of other competent persons, that the origin of the disaster was that one of the carriages, probably one of the last, was blown off the single line of rails with great force against the central girders, causing the elevated portion of the bridge to give way. On Tuesday afternoon the diver, Fox, made a descent between the fourth and fifth girders and found a first-class carriage, part of the cushions of which he brought to the surface. By the afternoon's tide portions of the broken carriages and woodwork of the bridge were landed on Broughty Ferry beach, but the fragments are small, showing that the vehicles are thoroughly broken up. None of the bottom parts of the carriages have yet been seen. It may be weeks before they can be raised from the water. Another body had been washed ashore, and this has been recognised as that of Annie Cruickshank, sixty years of age, servant in the employ of Lady Baxter.

The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have sent telegraphic messages to the Provost of Dundee, expressing their sorrow and sympathy for the victims of this great misfortune, and for the bereaved relatives of those who are killed.

We present several illustrations of the Tay Railway Bridge, and we shall next week give a variety of sketches, including those of the divers at work searching for the submerged train, and the wreck and ruin of the bridge itself, with the scenes of excitement and distress occasioned by this terrible accident in the neighbourhood of Dundee.

The Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Commander Charles Blatchley, has been awarded to Commander W. H. Hood.

The Sheriff-Substituteship of Argyllshire at Inverary, which became vacant by the resignation of Sir George Home Speirs, Bart., has been conferred on Mr. George Campion.

The estate of Rankinston, which belonged to Robert Salmon, one of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, has been sold by auction for £40,000.

The work on the new lighthouse at the Eddystone has been suspended, and the Hercules, the steam-ship used as a tender of the engineer, is laid up in dock. The circular area on the south reef is inclosed by a massive dam, as the site of the new tower is now almost covered by stonework in position, and within six months it is hoped that the basement of the building will be above high-water level. It will form a compact mass of granite masonry, formed of stones three tons each in weight. The surfaces of the stones are very curiously interlaced. It is considered that in preparing the foundation, most of which is some feet under water, and bringing the stonework to its present height, the engineers have completed the most difficult portion of the undertaking, and, all being well, the whole will be finished within two years. The new light will be visible from Plymouth. Although every atom of material used has to be conveyed in the Hercules from Plymouth, not a stone has been lost, and, notwithstanding the fact that the works are exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, there has been no accident to life or limb.



## MUSIC.

The first musical performance of the New Year was that of "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, and with the co-operation of his efficient choir. The solo singers announced were Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Miss Beata Francis, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Signor Ghilberti, and Mr. H. Winter.

The next performance of the opening year takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when an extra Ballad Concert is to be given at St. James's Hall by Mr. John Boosey, whose programme promises the appearance of Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and other eminent vocalists. Miss Bessie Richards is to be the solo pianist.

With the beginning of next week the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed, the programme comprising the first performance of a manuscript string quartet by Mendelssohn.

The most important event of the new year will be the opening of Mr. Carl Rosa's London season of performances of operas in English, which is to take place at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening next week, when Wagner's "Rienzi" will be given, with Herr Schott's first appearance on the English stage in the title-character, and the transference of the parts of Irene and the Messenger of Peace respectively to Misses Lido and Albu (first appearances here). English versions of Wagner's "Lohengrin," M. Thomas's "Mignon," Verdi's "Aida," and Goetz's "Taming of the Shrew," are also to be given—the last-named work including the appearance of Miss Minnie Hauk as Katharine. Misses Julia Gaylord, Georgina Burns, and Giulia Warwick, Madame Dolara, Messrs. Joseph Maas, F. C. Packard, C. Lyall, W. Bolton Ludwig, L. Crotty, Signor Leli, and other well-known artists, will reappear; and the company will be reinforced by the accession of Miss Charlotte Wilmers, Mr. G. Conly, and Mr. O'Mahony. A well-selected orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist—will again be a special feature, and the office of conductor will be divided between Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. Raudegger.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Jan. 16; the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed on Jan. 31; and London music will soon again be in full activity.

The competition for the Potter Exhibition took place at the Royal Academy of Music last week. The examiners were Messrs. Lunn, Walter Macfarren, Brinley Richards, and Sinton, Dr. Steggall, and the principal (chairman). Out of nine candidates, the scholarship was awarded to Richard Harvey Löhr. The competition for the Thalberg Scholarship also took place on the 22nd ult., with the same examiners. There were five candidates, and the scholarship was gained by Percy Stranders. At the competition for the Westmorland Scholarship the examiners were the same, assisted by Signor Fiori. There were fifteen candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Marian M'Kenzie. The competition for the Balfe Scholarship also took place last week. The examiners were Messrs. Banister, Brinley Richards, Dr. Steggall, and the principal (chairman). There were five candidates, and the scholarship was adjudged to George J. Bennett.

Mr. H. Collingwood Banks, pupil of the late Mr. George Cooper and of Dr. Charles Steggall, has been appointed organist of Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street.

## CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

## DRURY LANE.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, Christmas Day was followed by a Boxing Night more or less satisfactory. The new management of what we still regard as the National theatre has fairly enough fulfilled its promises expressed or implied. The Brothers Grimm have manipulated the old subject of "Blue Beard," so as to suggest a new version or a new moral. It is, however, curious that at this old original house "Barbe Bleu" should have been as much a stranger as if the appellation had never been rendered into English equivalents. At any rate, it attracted a great crowd of adults, women and children. The introduction, which follows closely enough the old lines of the legend, had the good fortune of being illustrated by the very extraordinary eccentricities of the Vokes' family. The scenes as they followed were more than comic, for they were full of Vokes' exaggerations. People were compelled to laugh until they were tired. The ballet came in as a relief, but its grace and beauty became merely ancillary to fun. Nevertheless, it commanded the applause of the audience, and carried us on to the Transformation Scene with a force and a vigour that bewildered the senses. At length we could appreciate Mr. Telbin's handiwork, and regard the riches of autumn with feelings of unalloyed delight. All its changes and variations kindled the utmost enthusiasm. The Harlequinade at this house requires a double company; but on this occasion a Lilliputian pantomime troupe was also called in to augment the effect. Mr. Fred. Evans, the Clown, carried off the prize. He was ably assisted by a Pierrot, a Pierrette, a French Harlequin, a Polichinello, and an English Clown. The latter appeared with a moustache, which produced a specific and prodigious effect on the immense body of delighted spectators.

## COVENT GARDEN.

The story of "Sindbad the Sailor," always popular, proved remarkably so on the night of the production of the pantomime. It is full of wonders, that not only surprise but alarm and terrify. The strangeness of the adventures is at the same time the source and solution of all difficulties. Messrs. Gatti have shown their knowledge of our common nature by their selection of the theme. Have they been equally fortunate in their choice of its exponents? Mr. Frank W. Green has written the fitting dialogue for the Christmas piece which Mr. Charles Harris had to produce. There is much invention, too, in the incidents. All was good, from the orchestra's overture to the Transformation Scene. Sindbad has to do with spiritual influences, some of them very bad ones. There is the Fairy Fiend, for instance, who resolves on ruining all the projects of the adventurous sailor. But Cupid is a friend of the enterprising mariner. His love adventures with Zelika are told not without grace, and the faithful couple are pleasingly represented by Miss Fanny Leslie and Miss Annie Rose. Mr. Macdormott is Mustapha Jinks, the captain; Mr. A. Williams, the captain's wife, Rahat Lakoum; Miss Emily Duncan his first mate, Hafiz; and Mr. Herbert Campbell, the big boy, Ali Ben-Bolt, with a pet monkey called Pongo (Master C. Lauri). Here is a goodly group disposed for fun; but the fiend destines them for shipwreck. They go to the bottom, but do not drown. They are patronised by Cupid; and the steamer lies on the Oyster Reef, with her people safe among the fish, who compose a ballet of sea nymphs. Ultimately they escape by means of a Diving-Bell provided by Cupid. They are received on board H.M.S. Bib, and partake of the cookery, in which Pongo participates in true monkey fashion. But all will not save the ship from grief, and the party, compelled to seek refuge on an island, encounter the Great Roc. Next we see them in the valley of precious stones. The place is strangely peopled with processional

groups in splendid array and glittering garments. We have already told how they visit the abode of the "Modern Memnon;" the portrait was immediately recognised and cordially applauded. Nothing now remains but the Transformation Scene, which for colour, masterly arrangement, and expensive decoration cannot probably be excelled. The Harlequinade is well supplied. Mr. Harry Payne is the Clown, Mr. Tully Louis Pantaloon, Mr. Mercer Harlequin, and Miss Fisher Columbine. The last scene presents the Dream of Fairy Land. It has some droll songs and other provocations to laughter. But it is as a spectacle that it will secure a prolonged success.

## GAIETY.

We have already said that Gulliver is the hero of the spectacle produced at this house, as the joint work of Mr. H. J. Byron and Mr. John Hollingshead. Much change has been introduced into the story and its adjuncts, and much novelty added to its incidents. The whole, in fact, is a very apocryphal version of a well-known tale. Miss Nelly Farren appears at Plymouth port as the veritable hero, as the lover of Polly (Miss Kate Vaughan), the daughter of Old Calico, haberdasher. He has rivals, however, in Calico's apprentices—Scowley-Growley (Mr. Edward Terry) and Smuggins (Mr. E. W. Royce). Gulliver succeeds in rescuing Polly, but is himself seized by a press gang. His future fortunes as well as misfortunes depend on this accident. We are next made to perceive how the two bad apprentices cause the break up of the ship, and how Gulliver is landed straight on Lilliput. Here we meet with the diminutive performers, whose efforts are sure to enchant the house, and who in the Citadel of Lilliput surpassed all expectation. The City of Brobdingnag is also full of wonders. Next the Island of Comic Song introduces the great comic effect which makes the Princess laugh, and gives her to Gulliver for his wife, but Polly arrives in time to forbid the banns. The whole concludes with a gorgeous scene, one of Beverly's best, representing the Golden Age. The musical accompaniments of the action, provided by Herr Meyer Lutz, sustain his reputation. Miss Farren was more than commonly happy in her part. Mr. Edward Terry is literally wonderful as Scowley. But it is invidious to praise especially where all did so well, and we may safely leave the public to recompense the manager, the authors, and the company.

## VAUDEVILLE.

We need only mention here the revival of Holcroft's "Road to Ruin," preceded by a new and original comediotta, entitled "Castles in the Air," by Mr. C. M. Rae, and followed by a farce called "A Military Manœuvre." All are well acted.

## OLYMPIC.

In place of a pantomime Mr. F. C. Burnand has supplied this house with a curious burlesque. We should have thought that Sheridan Knowles' "Hunchback" was little calculated to this mode of treatment, but Mr. Burnand has thought otherwise, and has found in it matter for extravagant distortion. The title of this extraordinary travesty is "The Hunchback Back Again; or, Peculiar Julia." One instance of the kind of exaggeration adopted may be given. The deformity indicated by the term hunchback is shown after the fashion of our old friend Punch, and proceeds from his shoulder like a pyramid. Other peculiarities of the showman's hero are preserved, and thus an eccentric personage is presented odd enough to stimulate repeated laughter. The original story is closely followed, and is digested into four scenes—the exterior of an old London tavern, a country garden, a room in Rochdale House, and the banquetting-hall of the town mansion. A whimsical turn is given to all the incidents, and particularly to the mystery of Master Walter's relationship to the heroine. This part of the business is judiciously intrusted to Mr. Righton. The part of Sir Thomas Clifford is handsomely represented by Miss Nelly Bromley; Julia is favourably interpreted by Miss Edith Bruce. The characters of Modus and Helen fall to the lot of Miss Lizzie Coote and Mr. W. S. Tenley. Several songs and dances are introduced by Karl Meyder, the musical director. The whole was successful.

## NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

Mrs. Bateman has adhered to the time-honoured custom of providing a neat and compact pantomime for her Clerkenwell audience, who in all probability will respond to the kindly invitation. The old old story of "The Forty Thieves; or, Abdallah's 'Arrys," suffices for the occasion. The dialogue is written by Mr. Weemore, and is tolerably smart and suggestive. Mr. F. Stanislaus has contributed some good music, and the incidents are accompanied or illustrated by some capital songs. The scenery is throughout good and picturesque. Some juveniles that take part in the performance add to its interest and grace. The grand Transformation Scene consists of the Fairy's Conservatory, and is capitally well painted by Mr. Hall. The harlequinade, too, includes a shadow-pantomime, which is a novelty. The company is an efficient one. Mr. C. Richards is Harlequin, Mr. George Benham Clown, Mr. G. Ellis Pantaloon, Miss Jennie Price Columbine, and the Brothers Costa figure as two Sprites. Of dancing and singing there is abundance.

## ALHAMBRA.

Mystical, lengthy, and perplexed as the spectacle here presented proves, it is projected on so magnificent a scale that its popularity is secured. The title, as we have already announced, is "Rothomago; or, The Magic Watch." We gave the plot last week so far as it related to the Sorcerer; that of the Watch we reserved for further explanation. The possession of this horologe is supposed to have the power of transporting the company to various places. In this way the vineyards of France, the icy regions of Freezeland, Cairo, the pyramids, and China, are visited. The intervals of the action give occasion for a series of splendid ballets, invented by M. Bertrand. Mr. Farnie's fancies, however extravagant, are entertaining enough; and the dancers are agile, graceful, and surprising in their movements, their groupings, and their originality. The songs are marvellously funny. Such an entertainment can only be produced at an expense almost incredible.

## IMPERIAL.

We are here indebted to Miss Litton and Mr. W. R. Younge for certain modifications and additions to the familiar story of "Red Riding Hood; and Boy Blue." Such admixtures of fairy plots as we find in this piece are common enough in modern pantomimes and spectacles. We find, in fact, the same thing in old romances; both in the Caledonian and Norse versions, there are several entanglements of the kind. In other respects there is little or no attempt at novelty in the treatment of the joint arguments. There is, however, much liveliness in the delineation of the chief parts, and Mr. Lionel Brough commands especial admiration. The drama is most carefully placed on the boards.

## NATIONAL STANDARD.

This theatre, as we have already recorded, patronises "Blue Beard." After the complete analysis we gave last week of the plot and succession of incidents, we need not go into detail.

Mr. John Douglass has perfect faith in the story as usually told, and nowhere goes out of his way to invent situations. The result is perfectly satisfactory to the audience, who cheerfully recognise the truthfulness of the treatment. At the same time, the stage is the scene of constant splendours, one more magnificent than another until the transformation is reached. The Harlequinade consists of three scenes, in which Mr. Alfred Giovannelli exhibits as Clown, Mr. C. Stewart as Pantaloon, Mr. Vincent as Harlequin, and Madame Laura Perri as Columbine. As the inevitable policeman, Mr. Perrin is excellent. Madlle. Sidonie showed well as the principal dancer.

## GRECIAN.

Messrs. George Conquest and H. Spry have supplied this house with a pantomime, strangely entitled "Harlequin Rokoko, the Rock Fiend." Mr. Conquest figured as the demon, and went through all his usual tricks. The whole affair is of the most exciting kind, but the variety of incidents renders them indescribable within reasonable limits.

## BRITANNIA.

Mrs. Lane has shown her usual liberality in getting up her pantomime for the people of Hoxton, who are well pleased with the effects of "The Shepherd's Star; or, Capricorne and the Planet Sprite." The story throughout is fanciful, but effective. The Harlequinade is in the hands of Mr. Lovell as Clown, Mr. Lay as Harlequin, and Miss Annie Mortimer as Columbine. A romantic drama, entitled "Ingulph," concludes the evening's entertainments.

## SANGER'S.

The proprietor of this place of amusement has exhibited the wonders of his invention to a large and promiscuous crowd both morning and evening. Little Sandy, the clown, is the great attraction. Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, compose the complex action of the pantomime, the construction of which is due to Mr. H. Spry. The result is remarkable: such a combination of splendour and absurdity as is seldom ventured. A real donkey also is engaged, who performs an infinity of tricks. The Forty Thieves are represented as Zulus. All manner of animals beside the donkey are introduced. There are six elephants, for instance, and many camels. The Harlequinade consists of Little Sandy as Clown, Mr. James Crockett as Pantaloon, Mr. Alfred Laurance as Harlequin, Miss Emily Clarke as Columbine, and Messrs. Raynor and Lucette as Sprites.

Transpentine audiences have reason to be pleased with the pantomime at the Surrey. Without endorsing the manager's assertion that it is the best of the year, we may concede that it is good. Being on the subject of "Aladdin," it has, however, to compete with similar incidents at other houses. To relieve these a sub-title is added, "Harlequin the Wicked Wizard and the Good Genii of the Enchanted Cave." The Transformation Scene does credit to Mr. C. Brooke. The Harlequinade introduces Mr. Wattie Hildyard as Clown, Mr. George Canning as Harlequin, Mr. Albert de Voy as Pantaloon, and Miss Kate Hamilton as Columbine.

The Victoria has selected "Harlequin Bluff King Hall; or, Herne the Hunter," written by Mr. Frank Hall. The double action furnishes plenty of incidents. The Harlequinade includes Miss Clare King as Columbine, Mr. Milano Carena as Harlequin, Mr. Ernie Banks as the Policeman, Mr. Robertson as Pantaloon, and Harry Paulo as Clown.

"Cinderella" is the subject at the Marylebone. Miss Emma Parry, as Columbine, is especially clever.

At the Park the pantomime, which we have already described, called "Beauty and the Beast," goes remarkably well, and may be scored a success.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## PROPERTIES OF WATER.

Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of six lectures on Water and Air on Saturday last, Dec. 27. After a few remarks on the importance of the promotion of National Knowledge, the principal object aimed at by the foundation of the Royal Society in 1666 and of the Royal Institution in 1799, and on the lively interest which Professor Faraday took in these educational juvenile lectures till the very close of his career, Professor Tyndall briefly commented on the office of water as an essential constituent of the material of all the members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. He next alluded to the source of our water supply, the vapour in the air, which, when condensed into clouds, produces rain and snow, giving rise to streams and rivers, and also by percolating the soluble materials of the soil, becomes charged with various mineral substances, especially chalk, termed carbonate of lime, as a compound of lime and the gas carbonic acid. When so contaminated it is termed hard water, requiring much more soap to produce a lather than soft water. This hardness leads to the margaric acid in soap forming a margarate of lime. As illustrations of the difference of waters in this respect, two flasks of boiled water were exhibited: one of Canterbury water deprived of its chalk, perfectly clear; the other of London water, very turbid, through the chalk suspended in it. Specimens of the incrustations of kettles and boilers by carbonate of lime were also shown. After demonstrating experimentally that chalk is a compound of lime and carbonic acid gas, some of the properties of this gas were shown, especially its heaviness, which permits its being poured from vessel to vessel like a liquid, and enables it to sustain very light bodies, such as soap bubbles, on its surface. The Professor then explained and illustrated the ingenious way in which Mr. Homersham expels the chalk from the Canterbury water by adding more lime to it, thus forming in place of the soluble bi-carbonate of lime it contains the carbonate of lime, which, being less insoluble, is precipitated as a fine powder and removed. The Professor, after commenting on the phenomena of colour produced in bodies by their absorption of all the rays of the spectrum, except their own colour, demonstrated the true colour of deep water to be blue, by sending a ray of electric light through a long tube filled with water. Finally, the cohesive power of water was exemplified in the walls of the soap bubble, in liquid films, and in a jet of water falling from an elevated cistern taking the form of an umbrella, all brilliantly illuminated by the electric light.

The directors of the Midland Railway Company have appointed Mr. M. W. Thompson, of Bradford, chairman of the company, in place of the late Mr. E. S. Ellis; and Mr. Thompson will be succeeded as deputy-chairman by Mr. Kenrick, of Birmingham.

A circular has been issued from the War Office setting forth in detail a number of changes to be effected in the regimental establishments of the British Army for 18—. Some of these show a considerable reduction in the number of the forces as compared with the beginning of the financial year.





THE TAY BRIDGE AS IT APPEARED ON MONDAY, DEC. 29, AT TEN O'CLOCK.—SEE PAGE 18.



## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

What the Royal Academy finds extremely difficult to do—the procuring winter after winter a collection of works by the Old Masters on loan from private collections—Sir Coutts Lindsay may well be excused for relinquishing, even after the success of the courageous effort of last year, when, so lavish was the display of Old Masters' drawings, that the capital, sufficient to have lasted two or three years, was probably almost exhausted, at least temporarily. An exhibition exclusively of drawings in water-colours or black-and-white by living artists now for the first time occupies the handsome galleries in Bond-street. And this is not to be regarded as a sequel to the historical exposition of water-colour art that has been made here during the last two or three years, and the contemporary complement of which enriched the large room last year and closed the series. This is, on the contrary, an initial display of a new series of exhibitions, in which Sir Coutts seeks to furnish to water-colourists of his choice that further accommodation and opportunity of being worthily presented to the public, which he has already provided for many painters in oil. In doing this he is, of course, equally in his right as a private individual who comes forward as a promoter of art more prominently and on a larger scale than even in the "good old times" of patronage and dependency thereon. And, on reflection, we cannot but think that if the taking such action should help to break up the more or less close monopolies of the Societies, Old, New, and General, and result in the formation here or elsewhere of a great comprehensive representation of what was long regarded (though it can hardly be so now) as almost the National Art, a great benefit would be conferred on all concerned.

The interests, however, of the more fortunate water-painters are too closely bound up with the maintenance of the *status quo* to render such result probable. It would seem, therefore, on the face of things that Sir Coutts was hardly well advised in this new project; nor, indeed, as regards at least our English painters, was there any pressing need for a new exhibition, seeing that, despite the exclusiveness of the Societies, there was in one place or another room for displaying everything of public interest or value that is produced in this branch of art. Even the exhibition of drawings in black and white (in which, perhaps, this collection is strongest) has been anticipated at the Dudley Gallery. Certain it is that this new project has not the *raison d'être* of Sir Coutts's summer shows, knowing as we all do that hundreds of pictures well worthy public notice are annually excluded from the Palace of "the Forty." An exhibition mainly of oil pictures by foreign artists might have proved as easy to organise as the present one, and would unquestionably have been more instructive and popular. As it is, the most novel, as well as one of the best features of this selection, will be found in the fifty-five works contributed by the Society of Painters in Water Colours of the Hague.

Visitors to the great Paris Exhibition of '78, and to that of the newly formed Société d'Aquarellistes at Paris last year, need not be told that the art of water-colour painting is not confined to the British Isles—as we are apt to suppose in our insular conceit. The truth is, that by the more highly educated foreign artist the art is held in small esteem, and neglected, except for preparatory work, conscious as he is—too conscious it may be—of those limitations in the material, of which English water-colourists and amateur critics seem unconscious. In Holland water painting has been, speaking comparatively, more cultivated, and a reason for this may possibly be found in the climate. A humid misty atmosphere is favourable to the study of *tone*: tone has been a leading characteristic of Dutch art since the days of Rembrandt: tone is very readily obtained in the washes of water-colour. Then, the sober grey skies and the (consequently) low-toned landscape and grey sea are in keeping with subjects of pathetic interest; and the sympathies are naturally awakened by the hard life of the fisher folk, whose lowly hamlets fringe the dangerous coast that bounds so much of Holland. The Hague, the head-quarters of this Dutch Society—a city full of rich merchants or their descendants, who have retired on wealth drawn from the Dutch colonies—is but an easy walk from Scheveningen, which still preserves some of its primitive character as a fishing village, maugre the advent of fashionable hotels, restaurants, pleasure-yachts, Congress and other fêtes. Here (at this village) Israel set to work many years back, under the influences we have indicated: an original artist, important himself, and not less for his numerous following. The terrors of shipwreck, and the dark cabin with the bed in a wall recess like a ship's berth, where lies the bread-winner dead or dying; the widow and her little ones saying grace before the platter of potatoes—these have been his themes from the first; and No. 16 in this collection, "Left Alone," is a most characteristic example. The exceptions are rare, and even when, as in "A Happy Home" (10), the subject is not lachrymose, the effect is generally (though not always) lugubrious. Moreover, not only are the subjects themselves pathetic, but their treatment—the solemn hues, the execution, broken, reticent, tacitly expressing sadness, fluttering, as it were, with tremulous feeling, yet unerringly suggestive (in his best works), but deepens the pathos and gloom. Still, there comes a time (we speak for ourselves) when one almost resents this too partial view and constant repetition of misery, as though the artist were trading on one's pity, and in this mood his execution strikes one as slight, fumbling, and superficial. The impression that Israel cannot, indeed, thoroughly render form and structure in proportionate relationship, however felicitous as regards characteristic traits and expression, appears to be confirmed by "A Workman" (46) and "Portrait of the Artist Van Witten" (27).

Almost everywhere in these Dutch drawings we seem to feel sentiment and colouring derived from or analogous to that of Israel—even in the landscapes, with their sad hues varying little from the scale of black and white, except in the dark green verdure. We see it in P. Sadée's "A Bargain" (39), a poor woman offering fish for sale to another as poor-looking as herself; in A. Artz's "Saying Grace" (48); and Albert Neuhüys's "Embroidress" (34); we see it in Blommer's "Milkmaid" (33), in the contributions of G. Henkes and Madame Kate Bishop-Swift; even in the interiors of Bosboom and the cows and ducks of W. Maris. Only do we get quite out of this gamut in the bright spectacular drawings of Rönnussen, and in a group of "Amateurs" (13), study for the large picture "Painting," by Alma-Tadema, who in this makes *acte de présence* as a native of Holland, though as an artist fostered at Antwerp and Paris, and now legally naturalised among ourselves. In landscape, as already intimated, similar features obtain. By-the-way, why has the Dutch school always been so fond of black? Is that fondness a legacy from the times of the Spanish Inquisition, the national mourning, and Velasquez, preserved till now, like the black Spanish mantilla that within our recollection was commonly seen about the streets of Antwerp? Specially would we commend to the visitor "A Rainy Day" (3), by Du Chattel, so true to the effect, yet so luminous in its soft limpidity; Van de Sande Backhuysen's "Landscape" (7)—a "blot" merely, but in its broad indicative way, that is, so far as it goes, Nature herself. Strikingly true also in its generalised, or rather its

compendious, rendering is the "View at Schiedam" (19), by J. Maris. Van Borselen's drawing "Dutch Meadows" (1) is good and carried further, but is (on this last account naturally) less suggestive. Mesdag's row of pinkies or schuyls riding "At Anchor" (5) is altogether of poorer fibre; and Roelofs we have always thought a rather over-rated painter. The perfect loyalty of most of these landscape artists to nature, their entire obedience to the effects she presents, the simplicity of their methods, and, above all, the utter absence of all studio after-elaboration or trick, and a consequent veracity of aspect and impression that is sometimes startling and almost illusive, are recommended as deserving of emulation by many of our own painters. A sketch by Miss Clara Montalba, "Greenhithe" (30), finds a place among these Dutch drawings—why, we know not. Its clever rapid "blottesque" handling has, it is true, affinity with the breadth of some of them, but is less well considered. It is indeed evident that this lady has a preconceived scheme of colouring, and has not the docile receptivity of those Dutchmen.

But the most important section of this exhibition, we think, the most instructive to the young student, and, it should be, the most interesting to that portion of the public which takes an intelligent inquiring interest in art, is the collection of sketches and studies with the point from the model, from drapery, from nature, for pictorial composition and effects. Here Sir Coutts Lindsay has not met with opposition of the Societies, and seems to have lost little from the previous drain at the Dudley. He has succeeded in attracting a goodly portion of probably the best contents of the portfolios of Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Millais, Poynter, H. S. Marks, Burne Jones, W. B. Richmond, F. Sandys, A. Legros, Holman Hunt, and others. This section, however, we must reserve for a future notice.

Returning to the water colours, we think the English department need not detain us long. The collection consists largely of drawings by generally well-known artists, members of the Societies, or "unattached" artists, whom we shall doubtless shortly find more fully, if not better, represented elsewhere;—when therefore they may be reviewed more advantageously. Others put in an appearance here either in an exceptional or unexpected manner; and these cases may be worth specifying. Others, again, "outsiders," of course, this gallery brings deservedly from obscurity, more or less, and to these it will be our pleasant duty to invite the reader's attention. It will suffice to say, then, that in the first category there are contributions by H. Herkomer—vigorous large studies of male heads, one of them entitled "A Descendant of the Romans" (85), why, we do not perceive, the type resembling the Bavarian peasants the artist usually paints as much as a Transteverino or a Rumanian; Britton Rivière—replique of his "Daniel" and "Circe;" F. Goodall—"Hannah's Vow" (128); characterized, we cannot help feeling, like other recent works by a rather jejune naturalism; Carl Haag—remarkably broad and powerful lifesize bust portraits of General and Mrs. Büttner, of Luneburg (141 and 149); General Büttner, who died two years back, was the last surviving officer of the Hanoverian army who fought under Wellington at Waterloo; E. J. Poynter—small views in Venice; C. Green, R. Beavis—"In the Forest of Fontainebleau" (69); F. Dillon, C. N. Hemy—"The Sorrowful Mysteries" (154), a powerful drawing, which we think we have seen before; J. C. Moore—child's portraits; Miss Alice Havers—one of her effective combinations of rustic figures and landscape; E. Bale, J. W. B. Knight, W. Small, J. Orrock, E. Hayes; J. Syer, "Dordrecht" (95), a good example; G. Dodgson, H. Moore, Frank Walton, F. E. Cox, Prescott Hewitt, J. Mogford, W. Duncan, J. Fulleylove, E. J. Brewtnall, Alfred Parsons; A. Severn—"The Thames at Night from Vauxhall Bridge" (122); G. Kilburne, T. Green, A. F. Grace, E. M. Wimperis, W. G. Addison; W. Crane, "The Triumph of Spring" (96), a well conceived and arranged decorative design, which we may call Roman antique in style, though the figure-drawing is defective; A. H. Marsh, No. 132, a portrait; A. C. Stannus, E. H. Corbould; Lady Lindsay—"The Wars of the Roses" (162), a very spirited composition of mediæval figures in triumphal procession and architecture, very much in the manner of the last-named artist, of whom probably Lady Lindsay has been a pupil, and Mark Fisher.

Among the artists represented in an unusual manner must certainly be placed Mr. J. D. Linton in his "Youth and Time" (118)—a couple of lovers in old German outlandish costume, preceded by a figure of Time, that is conceived with more than the naive quaint realism of an early German engraver; for, instead of being here an infirm, shrivelled, old bald-pate, save his serviceable forelock, he is very literally a sturdy young rustic mower. And not only is he equipped with the regulation wings, hour-glass, and scythe, but he also carries the familiar whetstone, and wears a decent pair of fustian breeches. The incongruity of the idea is rendered more apparent by the modern thoroughness of the painting. By Mr. P. R. Morris, who is seldom seen in water-colours, there is a group at the head of the large room of a young lass, daintily lending a helping hand across a narrow runlet to an elderly woman with failing sight, called, from its effect "Silver Twilight." It is slightly painted, but pretty and sentimental; possibly too obviously so for true natural pathos. The post of honour at the other end of this room is not unworthily occupied by a large, impressive drawing, by Joseph Knight, of "Y-Garn, the Rock above Lake Idwal." The vista up the precipitous sides of the solemn glen is closed by a mystery of mountain cloud and gleaming light, and the vastness of the chasm is rendered more sensible by the breadth of the greens, though they are, in fact, too monotonous. We had seen nothing by C. E. Holloway to prepare us for the excellence of his "Stormy Weather" (68), with its lowering sky and sullied sea; or his "Windy Evening" (70), with the great waves dashing against a pier. And W. E. Lockhart's "Return of the Fishing-Boats" (106) is a large powerful work, which might find a fitting place with the Dutch drawings. Among drawings of promise by less-known painters are "Winter Evening—Caernedd, Llewellyn" (83), by C. Potter; admirably modelled and characteristic heads by W. Bright Morris—a study (127) and J. Parker—two portraits (67 and 145); H. Holiday's trio of "Rhine Maidens" (76) ascending or descending in playful circles through the green-lighted medium, a drawing presenting careful draughtsmanship of the nude, though the figures lack something of lithe lightness and grace; and the contributions of G. Howard, H. J. Stock, and Miss Edith Martineau.

The new bridge at Wapping, being the principal entrance to the London Docks, was opened last Saturday, having been previously tested by bearing a weight of thirty-five tons. It will enable traffic to reach certain wharves and docks direct, instead of being diverted by way of Ratchiff.

The Anglo-American Electric Light Company, of Hatton-garden, have begun introducing the Brush electric light into this country. The cheapness of this illuminator seems extraordinary. According to its promoters, the cost is less than half that of any other system, being at the rate of 1s. 10d. per hour for sixteen lights of the total power of 32,000 candles.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1878) of Mr. Harry Maple, late of Tottenham-court-road, upholsterer and general warehouseman, who died on the 3rd ult., at Bedford Lodge, Hampstead, was proved on the 20th ult. by John Blundell Maple, the brother, and John Mann Taylor, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his father, John Maple, his horses, carriages, harness, and personal chattels at Bedford Lodge; to his mother, Mrs. Emily Maple, £1000 per annum for life; to his sisters, Mrs. Emily Taylor, Mrs. Clara Wharton, and Miss Annie Maple, £10,000 each; to his uncle, Robert Blundell, his brothers-in-law, John Mann Taylor and James Wharton, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emily Harriet Maple, £1000 each; to Henry Regnart, Horatio Greece Regnart, and Edward Rayner, assistants at Maple and Co.'s, and to Rowland Warde, £250 each, and to the said Rowland Warde his chattels and interest in his River Cottage; to his solicitor and friend, George Carter Morrison, £200; to his coachman, John Baker, £150; and to his nurse, Rebecca Alistair, £200. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, the said John Blundell Maple.

The will (dated March 2, 1861) with two codicils thereto (dated June 14, 1862, and Aug. 5, 1864) of Mr. Arthur Augustus Rasch, late of Lloyd's, underwriter, of Ewell, in the county of Surrey, and of Brighton, and who died on Nov. 17 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Emma Rasch, the widow, and surviving executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow all his furniture, plate, linen, china, and other effects in his dwelling-house, and an immediate legacy of £500; and he devises and appoints the residue of his real and personal estate to his trustees upon trust for sale, and as to two thirds of the same in trust for all his children by his first wife, Mary Letitia, and as to the remaining one third, upon trust to raise thereout £10,000 and pay the same to his widow, and as to the remainder of the one third part, upon trust to permit her to receive the income thereof for life, and after her death for his children equally.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1879) with a codicil (dated April 26 following) of Mr. William Cater Price, late of Melrose, Stamford-hill, who died on Nov. 21 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Samuel Hope Morley, John Langdon Haydon Down, M.D., and William Cater Price, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Baptist Missionary Society, Castle-street, Holborn; £400 each to the Baptist Building Fund and the Baptist Annuity Fund for Poor Ministers; £300 to the Baptist Home and Irish Mission Society; £200 each to the Wood-street Mission and Ragged Schools, Brackley-street, Golden-lane, the Young Men's Christian Association, 165, Aldersgate-street, the Pastors' Fund of Downs Chapel, Lower Clapton, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and the Ladies' Association for the Support of Zenana Work and Bible Women in India; £105 each to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell-hill, Caterham Junction, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, and the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill; and £100 each to the Poor Members' Fund in connection with Downs Chapel, Lower Clapton, the Poor Members' Fund in connection with Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, and the Tottenham Hospital for the Training of Nurses. There are special bequests to his sons and others, and the residue of his property he gives to his three sons, William Cater Price, Langdon Haydon Price, and Henry Elthington Price.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1863) with a codicil (dated Sept. 12, 1868) of Mrs. Anne Orford-Holte, late of Sudbury House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, who died on Nov. 7 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Thomas Dewhurst Lingard, the nephew, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1878) with three codicils (dated Oct. 25, 1878, and Aug. 30 and Sept. 12, 1879) of Mrs. Elizabeth Chamier, late of No. 29, Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Oct. 18 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Eliza Maria Calthorpe, the daughter, and Arnold William White, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Among the legacies we find the bequest of £100 and an annuity of £100 for life to her servant, Sarah Brewster; the testatrix also leaves her all her dogs and birds, with annuities of £20 for each dog and £10 for each bird, to be paid so long as they respectively shall live. All her real estate and the residue of the personalty she leaves to her said daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Calthorpe.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1879) of Mr. Frederic Wildbore, late of No. 245, Hackney-road, who died on Nov. 6 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Henry Johnstone and Frederic William Le Lievre, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Shoreditch New Almshouses, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road, the Blind Asylum, St. George's-fields, and the Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath; and numerous other legacies; the residue of his cash and invested funds is divided between his nephews, Frederic William Le Lievre and Alonzo Wildbore, and his niece, Mary Ann Rider. There are special gifts of house property and ground rents to the said Mary Ann Rider and others; and the residue he gives to his nephew, the said Frederic William Le Lievre.

The will (dated April 16, 1875) of Mr. William Thomas Barns, late of No. 52, Haymarket, tavern-keeper, and of The Lodge, Linas-grove, New Malden, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Susanna Barns, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1878) of Sir William Boxall, D.C.L., R.A., late of No. 14, Welbeck-street, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 17th ult. by Philip Charles Hardwick, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator bequeaths to his servant Alice Paul, £350; to his servant Mrs. Levett, £50; and to his niece, Mrs. Diana Longland, all his furniture, household effects, plate, pictures, and jewellery. The residue of his estate is to be held upon trust for his said niece for life, and then for her issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint.

We learn from *Truth* that the late Duke of Portland's real and personal estate was (roughly) as follows:—His Welbeck property was worth £55,000 per annum, and he derived £10,000 per annum from the royalties on a coal-pit. This property, however, contains coal which, if worked, would bring in, on an estimate made a few years ago, above £100,000 per annum. Besides this, a portion of it, which is now let for agricultural purposes, is close by Nottingham, and might be let on building leases. His Northampton property was worth £12,000 per annum. A great portion of this was derived from what are locally called "way leaves;" that is to say, tolls for the right of hauling coal over roads. In Caithness he had property worth £8000 per annum. He had originally bought an estate there for £90,000, and he had by subsequent purchases in the same county expended as much more. He had a lease of his house in Cavendish-square which



has still about fifty years to run. In London his freehold property was worth about £100,000 per annum, and in Ayrshire he possessed estates worth £60,000 per annum. Besides this, he had about £1,000,000 invested in good securities, and there was £110,000 at his banker's when he died. By the will of his grandfather, General Scott, the London freehold property passes to the three sisters of the Duke, Lady Ossulston, Lady Harriet Bentinck, and Lady Howard de Walden. Of these three ladies the latter only has children, and on their death the whole will pass to Lord Howard de Walden. All the rest of the property, real and personal, with the exception of the balance at the banker's, goes under a stringent entail and settlement.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prizes for rifle-shooting and general efficiency won during the past year by the 1st London Engineers were recently presented to the successful competitors. The ceremony took place in the large hall of the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and other Corporation officials. The statement of the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, showed a slight decrease in the numbers of the corps, there being 414 efficient out of an enrolled strength of 448, against 442 and 475 respectively last year. The Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes, the principal winners of which were Sergeant H. Lay, Sergeant A. Hinton, Lance-Corporal J. Brock, Corporal Ridgway, Sergeant H. Belville, Sergeant Coredon, and Corporal Pannell.

The annual distribution of prizes of the 29th (North) Middlesex Rifles took place at the St. Pancras Vestry-Hall, the chair being occupied by Colonel Peters (late Commander of the regiment). Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the regiment on its increasing strength and efficiency, and called upon Miss Brown to distribute the prizes, which was very ably done. The prize list contained a number of valuable articles, amongst them being those presented to the Islington company, and consisted of a valuable silver cup presented by the Mohawk Minstrels, of the Agricultural Hall, and won by Corporal Fountain; a Martini-Henry rifle, presented by Captain Wade, and won by Sergeant Shaw; a gold scarf-ring, presented by G. F. Larratt, Esq., and won by Sergeant Ross; an illustrated family bible, presented by W. J. Wilcock, Esq., and won by Sergeant Powell; a field-glass, presented by H. Stringer, Esq., and won by Private Wade; and an annual pass to the Mohawk Minstrels entertainment, won by Sergeant Tregear.

The presentation to the 10th Tower Hamlets took place at the Albion Hall, London-wall. Mr. Ritchie, M.P., who presided, said the Volunteer force was now regarded on all hands as an essential part of the national defence, and was looked upon by military men as a factor on which they could thoroughly rely. On the question of changing the colour of the uniform to scarlet, he confessed a sneaking regard for the national dress of the British soldier, and thought if the assimilation could be effected gradually it would be to the advantage of the force. He was anxious to see the Martini-Henry in the hands of the Volunteers, and thought it would be given them as soon as the finances of the country were in a more prosperous condition. The corps had, he was pleased to find, only sixteen non-efficients out of an enrolled strength of 264 men. The chief prize-winners were Corporal J. Williams (best shot), Bandmaster Cudlip, Sergeant Cockle, and Private A. Lyon.

Baroness Heath presented the prizes of the 2nd Surrey in the Public Hall at Croydon, in the presence of Baron Heath (Italian Consul) and Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P. Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson stated that the corps had earned about £1000 for capitation grant, as out of their enrolled number of 600 there were only five who had not complied with the conditions of efficiency. The principal winners were Sergeant Long (Ladies' Challenge Cup), Private Vine (Tradesmen's Challenge Cup and Aggregate Prize), Sergeant Copeland, Private Mitchell, Sergeant Lerry, Private Lee, and Sergeant Ebbutt.

### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1880

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

During the year 1880 there are six Eclipses—four of the Sun and two of the Moon. The first is a Total Eclipse of the Sun on Jan. 11, but invisible from every part of Europe. The eclipse begins in longitude 153° deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 4° 40' min. N. at 8h. 1m. p.m. Greenwich mean time. The total eclipse begins at 9h. 4m. p.m., in longitude 142° deg. 25' min. east of Greenwich, in latitude 15° deg. 27' min. N. The total eclipse ends at 5 minutes after midnight, in longitude 109° deg. W. of Greenwich, in latitude 41° deg. 50' min. N.; and the eclipse ends at 1h. 8m. on the morning of the 12th, in longitude 119° deg., in latitude 31° deg. N.

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of Jan. 8, being to the right of the planet, and also near on the morning of the 9th, being situated to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 10th; she is very near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 15th; on the 17th the Moon and Saturn are near each other till they set a little before midnight. She is near Mars during the evening hours of the 20th, and also on the 21st, being to the left on the evening hours of the latter day. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 10th, and most distant from it during the evening of the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Phase	Time	Month	Year
Last Quarter	5h. 49 min.	after 6h.	in the morning.
New Moon	11h. 40 min.	10	afternoon.
First Quarter	19h. 40 min.	6	morning.
Full Moon	27h. 12 min.	10	morning.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the first at 6h. 21m. a.m., or 1h. 47m. before sunrise; on the 6th at 6h. 34m. a.m., or 1h. 33m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 6h. 48m. a.m., or 1h. 27m. before sunrise; on the 16th at 7h. 2m. a.m., or 50 minutes before sunrise; on the 26th at 7h. 21m. a.m., or 26 minutes before the Sun; and on the last day of the month at 7h. 30m. a.m., or 13 minutes only before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 10th, in his descending node on the 12th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 23rd.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h. 17m. a.m., or 3h. 51m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 4h. 40m. a.m.; on the 21st at 5h. 2m. a.m., or 2h. 54m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the month at 5h. 20m. a.m., or 2h. 23m. before the Sun. She is due south on the 1st at 8h. 54m. a.m., on the 15th at 9h. 6m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 24m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 8th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 3h. 46m. a.m., on the 11th at 3h. 17m. a.m., on the 21st at 2h. 58m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 2h. 43m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 3m. p.m., on the 15th at 7h. 22m. p.m., and on the last day at 6h. 43m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 19m. p.m., on the 11th at 8h. 50m. p.m., on the 21st at 8h. 22m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 7h. 55m. p.m., or 3h. 10m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 2m. p.m., on the 15th at 3h. 17m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 27m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 0h. 4m. a.m., on the 11th at 1h. 30m. p.m., on the 21st at 10h. 54m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 19m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 55m. p.m., on the 15th at 5h. 3m. p.m., and on the last day at 4h. 4m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 17th.

Mr. E. N. Swainson has been appointed Assistant-Secretary at the Admiralty; and Mr. W. Hale White has been appointed Assistant-Director of Navy Contracts.

The "Covent-Garden" life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, early on Sunday rescued the crew of eight men of the brig Rival, of Blyth, which had stranded on the Middle Cross Sands, on the Norfolk coast.

Mr. Maule, Q.C., Recorder of Leeds, has been appointed Director of Public Prosecutions under the Act which comes into operation on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Maule was called to the bar in January, 1847, and is a Bencher of the Inner Temple connected with the North-Eastern Circuit.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

N P (Cardiff).—Please to note that your problem can be solved by 1. R takes Q B, Kt takes R; 2. Q takes P, and 3. P to B 4th, mate.

HENRY (Oxford).—The two-move problem is fair, but the idea has been worked by other composers; No. 2 is much too ponderous in construction for a simple theme; and, as for No. 3, the mate with R Kt and Pawn was hatched sixty years ago. We shall be glad to see some of the others referred to in your letter.

G J (Newport).—Who is the author of the problem received from you? You neither claim it as your own nor ascribe the composition to any other author.

J T (Chipping Campden).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

N R (Freckenham).—Your solutions are always in good time; but, owing to the seasonable pressure upon our space, we have been obliged to defer some of the correspondence.

P L E (Guernsey).—Your variation of No. 1869 shall be examined.

ALPHA.—Thanks for your good wishes; they are cordially reciprocated.

C H H (Wandsworth).—The problem embodies a very pretty conception, and if it is sound it shall be published soon.

J E G (Manitoba).—Your solution of No. 1862 is correct. We are always glad to hear from our friends in America.

E C L (Clifton).—We know of no more complete analysis of the Vienna Opening than that given in the fifth edition of the German "Handbuch." Many analytical articles upon special variations of the opening are scattered through the periodical literature of the last dozen years; but these have not been collected and considered, exhaustively, in any one work.

J H C (Torquay).—If you are really a "mere beginner," we recommend Staunton's "Handbook" and Gossip's "Theory of the Openings."

B L (Berlin).—We have not the game at hand, but will refer to the combination you suggest and advise you of the result of our examination.

J A G (Malden).—The regulations for play will be found in the "Chess Praxis," published by Bohm, Covent-garden. For club laws you should write to the secretary of some established association, such as the City of London Club, Mouffet's Hotel, Newgate-street, London.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1867 received from Onno, H Cockle, M B D, Trial, and G H Holloway.

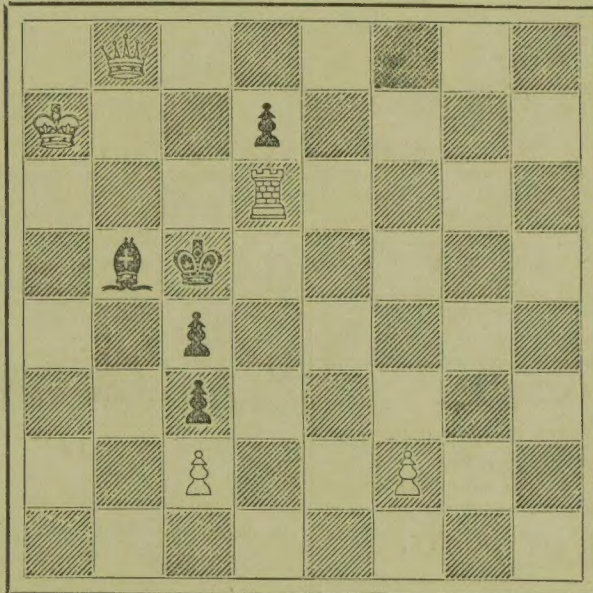
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1868 received from W de P Crousz, H A Moes, E C L, Dr F St, M D B, and E London.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1869 received from Onno, Walter Simon, J Hallday, W de P Crousz, Thorpe Reading-Room, J H C, H A Moes, R H Brooks, E C L, G R Hewitt, Dr F St, S Lowe, J W W London, W P Welch, C J Stephen, G H R (Bradford), Z Ingold, A S Thomas, G H Holloway, M D B, Trial, D Bell, Ecclesdale, R F N Banks, P le Pace, Bryanston Chess Club, Vicargat (Brussels), R Shaw, Fleet Street, D C Maxwell, Johnnie, and T C (York).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1870 received from H B Hereward, W de P Crousz, A J H (Rugby), W S Leest, Lulu, A C Mercer, E P Vuillamy, James Dohson, H Barrett, D Tompkins, G L Mayne, B D Dyke, Elsie, G Fosbrooke, L S D, D W Kell, Ben Nevis, R Gray, E Jessop, Little Woman, N Warner, L Sharnwood, Nerina, E Elsbury, T Barrington, Cant. Lilly and Conrade, Tourgast (Brussels), F F (Bromley), R H Brooks, Shadforth, F N (Hamstead), R F N Banks, E L G, Eldor, H Stebbing, W Byres, G L C, W M Curtis, Alpha, Pops, Dabishill, Norman Rumbelow, School of Musketry, W D Jones, William Scott, A J, W P Welch, Tobias, Dr F St, Jno Tucker, W Leeson, Julia Short, E F, J W W, Bryanston Chess Club, N P, Hoyston Reading Room, O Wolter, 14, Water Lane, Harry W, An Old Hand, H A Moes, and Queen of Connaught.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1869.  
WHITE.  
1. Q to K 6th  
2. Kt or Q mates accordingly.  
BLACK.  
Any move

PROBLEM No. 1872.  
By F. H. BENNETT.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game played recently between the Rev. W. WAYTE and a leading metropolitan player.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd
11. B to R 3rd	Castles
12. Kt to Q 5th	
12. Q R to Q sq is also good here, Black's best rejoinder being 12. P to Q Kt 4th.	
13. B takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
13. B takes Kt	
If he had taken the K R with Bishop Black gets the better game by 13. Kt to B 5th.	

Played at Leamington between Signor ASPA and the Rev. Mr. COKE, (King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Signor A.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
6. P takes P	
6. B to Q 2nd is the correct move here.	
7. P takes B	B takes Kt
8. B to Q R 3rd	B takes K P
7. Q to R 3th (ch) looks promising, but it yields at the best but a draw. The move in the text, if not perfectly safe, leads to a very lively game.	
9. Q to Q 4th	Q to B 3rd
10. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
11. P to Q 6th	R to K sq

A large provincial chess meeting is announced to be held at Boston, Lincolnshire, during the week commencing the 19th inst. H.R.H. Prince Leopold and Earl Brownlow (the Lord Lieutenant of the county) are patrons, and Thomas Garfit, Esq., M.P., is president of the association. The lists of the several tournaments will be open to all British amateurs, and liberal prizes will be provided for the winners. Programmes may be obtained upon application to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tectford Rectory, Horncastle. It is to be hoped that this meeting will lead to the establishment of a national organisation for amateur chessplayers such as the late Counties Chess Association promised to be before its unfortunate visit to London in the summer of 1878. We hope Mr. Skipworth may be induced to undertake its reorganisation. Such an association, meeting once a year and distributing small prizes in unambitious tournaments, could not fail to promote the cultivation of a game which more than any other has the power to charm men and women who live intellectual lives.

During the Christmas week Mr. Thorold visited the Bath Chess Club, and played eight games simultaneously, yielding the move in all cases. At two of the boards his opponents were doubled, by consent, and the play resulted in Mr. Thorold winning six games and losing two.

We have received a copy of the *Jamaica Family Journal*, the first West Indian newspaper that has supplied its readers with a regular series of articles upon chess, and are pleased to note that it is well supplied with original problems by local contributors.

### OBITUARY.

#### THE BISHOP OF GUILDFORD.

The Right Rev. John Sutton Utterson, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, died suddenly on the 21st ult. His Lordship was born at Ipswich, in 1814, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Utterson, and received his education at Dr. Benson's School, Hounslow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a scholarship and graduated B.A., as first class in classics in 1836. He was ordained in 1838, held the Incumbency of Holmwood, Dorking, from 1838 to 1851, and the Rectory of Colbourne, Isle of Wight, from the latter year to 1853, when he was appointed Vicar of Farnham. He became Archdeacon of Surrey in 1859, and Canon of Winchester Cathedral in 1860. In March, 1874, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Guildford, as suffragan to the Bishop of Winchester.

#### GENERAL MOORE.

General Richard Cornwallis Moore, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, on the 16th ult., at his residence, 6, Hyde Park-terrace, was son of Richard Moore, of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk. He obtained his first commission as Second Lieutenant on June 17, 1824. He served in the latter part of the Burmese War in 1826 (medal); served throughout the first Chinese War, 1840-3, including the capture of Chusan, attacks on Canton, March 16 and May 25, 1841; capture of Amoy, second capture of Chusan, capture of Chinhai and Ningpo, repulse of the night attack at Ningpo, action of the Tsekce, capture of Chapoo Woosung and Shanghai, storming of Ching-Kiang-Foo, and operations before Nankin (medal). General Moore was brother of the late Colonel Willoughby Moore, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, who so nobly perished at his post on board the Europa, when the vessel was burnt at sea on May 31, 1854.

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MARRIOTT.

Lieutenant-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I., of the Bombay Staff Corps, at Cairo, died on the 17th ult., aged sixty. He was fourth son the late George Wharton Marriott, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at the E.I.C. Military College, Addiscombe. In 1837 he joined the Bombay Engineers, with a detachment from which corps he served in the first Afghan campaign, was wounded at Ghuznee, and received a medal. In 1848 he married Frances, eldest daughter of the Ven. John Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Barnstable. He served for several years as Secretary in the Public Works Department of the Military Board at Bombay, and subsequently as Military Secretary to the Government of that Presidency, which he left in 1870. Since 1876 General Marriott has filled the office of President of the Administration of Railways in Egypt.

#### MR. A. N. T. BROWNE.

Andrew Nicholas Thomas Browne, Esq., of Mount Hazel, in the county of Galway, High Sheriff in 1837, died on the 15th ult., in his seventy-second year. He was only son of the late Nicholas Browne, Esq., of Mount Hazel, by Ellen, his wife, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, which lady married, secondly, the sixth Viscount Strangford, G.C.B. In early life Mr. Browne held a commission in the Army, and was A.D.C. at the Viceroyal Court. He married, first, 1825, Miss Millicent Harvey; and secondly, 1856, Frances Georgiana, daughter of Maurice Townsend, Esq., of Shepperton, and widow of the Hon. Cecil Lawless. By his first wife, who died in 1855, he leaves an only child, who succeeds to Mount Hazel—viz., Eliza, wife of Edward Francis MacEvoy, Esq., of Tobertynan, late M.P. for the county of Meath.

#### MR. R. H. O'REILLY.

Robert Henry O'Reilly, Esq., of Beltrasna, in the county of Westmeath, died on the 18th ult., in his sixty-seventh year. He was youngest son of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Beltrasna, in the county of Meath, by Henrietta Catherine Blanche, his wife, daughter of Oliver Nugent, Esq., of Farrerconnell, in the county of Cavan, and was descended from a distinguished branch of the great house of O'Reilly, of Breffny, to which belonged the famous Count Alexander O'Reilly, Generalissimo in the Spanish service, and Captain-General of Andalusia. Mr. Robert O'Reilly was a barrister-at-law, and at one time acquired some popularity as an author. He married, first, 1842, Florence Tankerville, daughter of Gódfrey Kneller, Esq., of Donhead Hall; and secondly, 1857, Eleanor Grace, daughter of Sir Norton Knatchbull, Bart., by whom he leaves an only child, Kathleen Mary.

#### MR. DIXON.

W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., died suddenly on the 27th ult., at his residence in St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park, of a paralytic seizure on the brain. Mr. Dixon had never thoroughly recovered from the shock occasioned by the sudden death of his son, Mr. W. Jerrold Dixon, at Dublin, a few weeks ago. Mr. Dixon was born in 1821. He was editor of the *Athenaeum* from 1853 to 1869, and was the author of a large number of well-known works, including the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met; the "Life of Admiral Blake," "New America," "Spiritual Wives," and "Free Russia." Mr. Dixon was a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and chairman of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

#### MR. T. PARRY.

We regret to learn the death of Thomas Parry, Esq., of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, which took place on Dec. 23, at Mustapha Superior, Algiers, in the sixty-second year of his age, after a long illness. He had been three times elected M.P. for Boston in the Liberal interest, but on each occasion he held his seat only for a short time—firstly, in 1865-6, again in 1867-8, and finally at the last general election in 1874, soon after which he was unseated on petition. He was born in the year 1818; and married, in 1842, Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kirk, of Sleaford. Mr. Parry was a Magistrate for Lincolnshire, and County Surveyor for the parts of Kesteven. He had been named as a candidate for Boston at the next election.

We have also to record the deaths of:—

James Long, an eminent surgeon of Liverpool, on the 20th ult.

James Hussey, Esq., of The Close, Salisbury, J.P. and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, on the 16th ult., at Montone.

William Percy Ricardo, Lieutenant 9th Lancers, only son of Frederick Ricardo, Esq., killed in action near Cabul, on the 11th ult., aged twenty-two.

The Rev. John W. Finlay, of Corkagh House, Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin, M.A., on the 8th ult. He was of ancient Scottish descent, and represented a family which settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

William Yates Peel, late Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, on the 20th ult., at Gloucester-place, Portman-square. He was second son of the late Right Hon. William Yates Peel, by Lady Jane, his wife, daughter of Stephen, Earl of Mountcashell, and was nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the distinguished statesman.



